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THE EDUCATOR

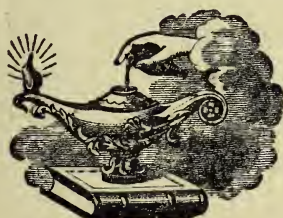
A CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OF THE

African Methodist Episcopal Church



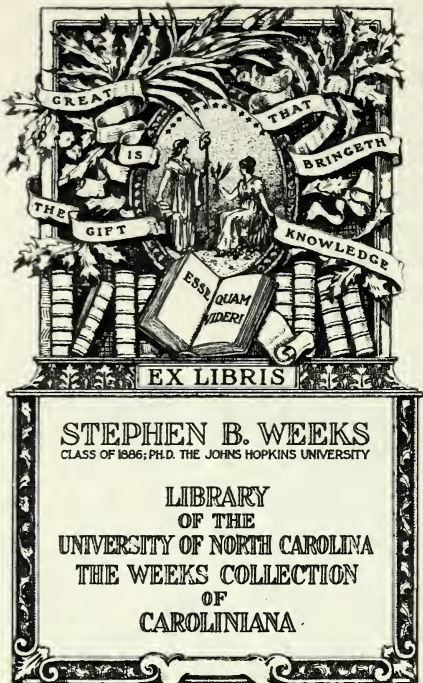
WITH ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

J. R. HAWKINS

Commissioner and General Supervisor of Schools

KITTRELL, NORTH CAROLINA



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Preface.

Prompted by the desire to enlighten the public as to the work of the A. M. E. Church, in the maintenance and development of its several schools and colleges, and too, to encourage our faithful and loyal members in their contributions for education, the author has devoted considerable time and work in the effort to collect the within data and information.

While it is in no way satisfactory as coming up to the ideal planned for this purpose, it is issued with the hope that it will serve to tell to the world something of the work done by the Negro in the spirit of self-help; and bring to him due credit and recognition as an important factor in the world's civilization.

This work of our Educational department is cheerfully dedicated to millions of aspiring Negro youths as the offerings of faithful mothers and fathers, noble heroes and charitable friends, who have given of their best for the uplift of mankind.

THE AUTHOR.

1901

General Information.

The A. M. E. Church is committed to the cause of education, and the special interest paid to this part of its church work has brought it prominently before the enlightened world.

The first direct effort towards the establishment of schools dates from September 21, 1844, when the Ohio Conference of the A. M. E. Church appointed a committee to select a seat for a seminary of learning on the "Manual labor plan" and projected what was then called Union Seminary, which was later merged into Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, our oldest and leading institution.

In 1876 the General Conference appointed the Rev. J. C. Embry, D.D., (afterwards Bishop), the first Commissioner and General Agent to look after the special work of schools—his successor being Rev. B. F. Watson, D.D., now Secretary of the Church Extension Department.

In 1884, the General Conference created the Department of Education and established Endowment Day (the third Sunday in September) and elected Rev. W. D. Johnson, D.D., General Secretary of Education.

Dr. Johnson was twice re-elected; holding the position till May, 1896, when the present incumbent was elected as his successor.

The department has grown to be one of the most important and systematic branches of the Church work—with an organization extending over all the states and territories of the Union, Africa, and the Island of Hayti, San Domingo, Bermuda and Bahama.

Schools,

From 1884 to 1896 the plan of operation was such as to encourage the establishing of schools very generally in different Presiding Elder Districts, especially throughout the south. Under this plan forty-one schools were established up

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to May, 1896—as shown by report submitted at the General Conference in Wilmington, N. C. One of the first features under the present incumbent was to move for a consolidation of schools and concentration of effort on a less number in order to make them better institutions. This idea found favor throughout the connection and has been crystalized into action evidenced by the latest report which showed but 17 institutions classified so as to cover work done in Primary, Graded School, Industrial, Normal, Scientific, Collegiate, and University courses.

Plan of Operation.

Up to 1900, the work of our schools was managed in such way as to practically localize each school without any concert of action or special dependence on the Department as such. To remedy this the General Secretary submitted to the General Conference at Columbus, Ohio, a plan by which the Department was practically re-organized.

Under this re-organization the connectional field was divided into Educational Districts, arranged so as to coincide with the Episcopal Districts, except the First, which embraces the First, Third and Fourth Episcopal Districts.

Wilberforce University standing as the representative school of the First, Third and part of the Fourth Episcopal Districts; the exception being in the State of Kentucky, where we have Wayman Institute at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Each Educational District has its own school or schools dependent upon it for connectional aid through Endowment or Educational Day collections and appropriations from the General Fund as follows:

FIRST AND THIRD DISTRICTS.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio—Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio.—Departments—Theological, College, Scientific, Normal, Industrial, Musical, Military and Business.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.—Departments—Theological, College, Normal, Industrial, Musical and Business.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wayman Institute, Harrodsburg, Ky.—Courses—College, Preparatory, Normal, English, Music, Domestic Economy.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.—Departments—Theological, College, Normal, Musical and Industrial.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.—Departments—Theological, College, Scientific, Normal, Musical, Industrial and Nurse Training.

Payne High School, Cuthbert, Ga.—Courses—Normal, College Preparatory, Grammar School and Primary.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Allen University, Columbia, S. C.—Departments—College, Theological, Normal and Musical.

Flegler High School, Marion, S. C.—Courses—Grammar School and Primary.

Payne University, Selma, Ala.—Departments—Theological (Correspondence Course) College, Normal, Musical and Grammar School.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.—Departments—College, Normal, Grammar School and Musical.

Delhi Institute, Delhi, La.—Courses—Grammar School and Primary.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Shorter College, Argenta, Ark.—Departments—Theological, College, Normal, Musical and Industrial.

Turner Normal and Industrial Institute, Shelbyville, Tenn.—Courses—Normal, Grammar School and Primary.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.—Departments—Theological, College, Normal, Musical and Industrial.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.—Departments—Theological, Normal, College, Musical and Grammar School.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Mission Schools in Hayti and Barbadoes.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Shaffer Industrial School, Sierra Leone West Africa.

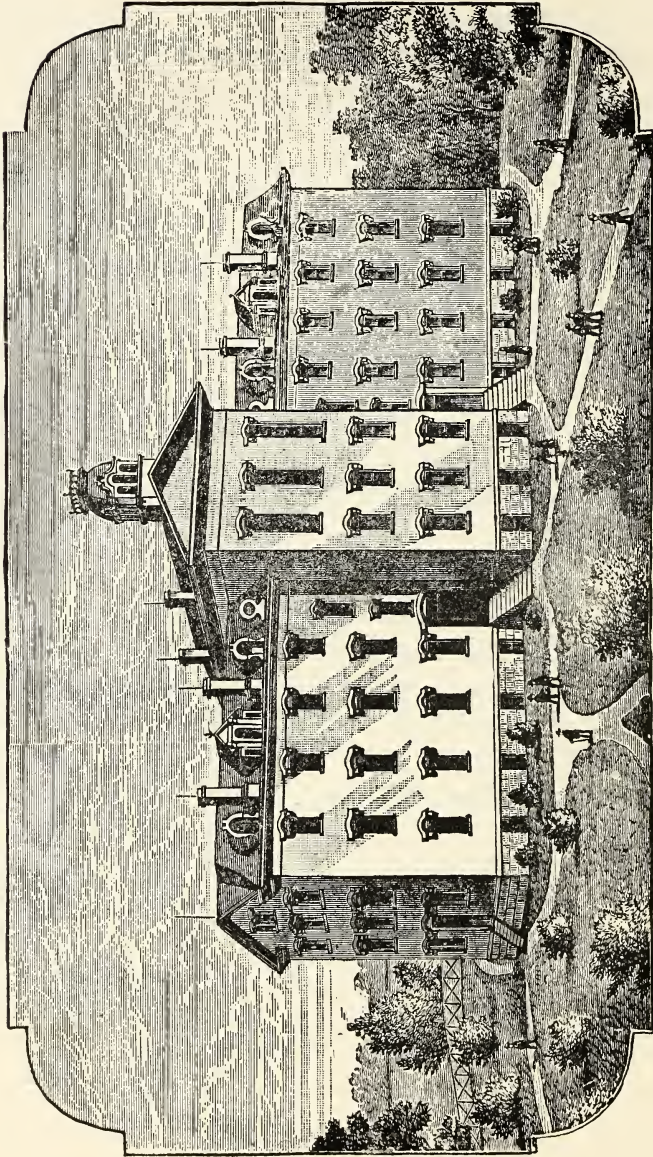
Special Training for the Ministry.

Aside from the regular work done in the above-named schools special provision is made for the training of our ministry by establishing regular Seminary Courses at Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio; Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.; Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas; Shorter College, Argenta, Ark., with courses in Theology at Western University, Quindaro, Kan.; Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.; Payne University, Selma, Ala. At three of these, Kittrell, Morris Brown and Shorter, the work is done in connection with the John C. Martin Divinity Course, supported by special appropriations from the special fund provided by Mr. John C. Martin, of New York City.

Historical Outlines.

That the work of our schools may be better understood and their value properly appreciated, the following pages are devoted towards giving a condensed statement of the history and work of each institution, beginning with Wilberforce, our oldest, and following the order of our Episcopal and also Educational Districts.

The accompanying illustrations do not do full justice to the schools, but these are all we have been able to secure in time for this first edition.



SHORTER HALL, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Every enterprise has many beginnings whose absolute date and character are indeterminable. One of the apparent movements that stand in organic relation to Wilberforce University is dated September 21, 1844, when a committee was appointed in the Ohio Conference of the A. M. E. Church to select a site for a seminary of learning on the "manual labor plan." One hundred and seventy-two acres, twelve miles west of Columbus, were purchased, and Union Seminary was projected.

On September 28, 1853, the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church selected a committee, which recommended "the establishment of a literary institution of high order for the education of colored people generally"; and in May, 1856, "Tawawa Springs," a beautiful summer resort in Greene County, Ohio, was purchased, and Wilberforce University had location. By concurrent action, the M. E. and the A. M. E. Conferences of Ohio entered into co-operation for the success of the University. It was incorporated August 30, 1856, and a board of twenty-four trustees selected, including Governor Salmon P. Chase, President R. S. Rust, Ashland Keith, of the colored Baptist denomination, and Bishop D. A. Payne; and the broad principle adopted that there shall never be any distinction among the trustees, faculty, or students, on account of race or color.

The University began its work in October, 1856, under Rev. M. P. Gaddis, as *principal*. He was succeeded by Prof. James K. Parker, and he, by Dr. Richard S. Rust, the first *president*. During the first epoch, which terminated with the Civil War, the number of students, largely the children of southern planters, varied from seventy to a hundred. Revivals were experienced, and commendable progress made in literary culture. The war closed the school, and the M. E. Church withdrew from the field.



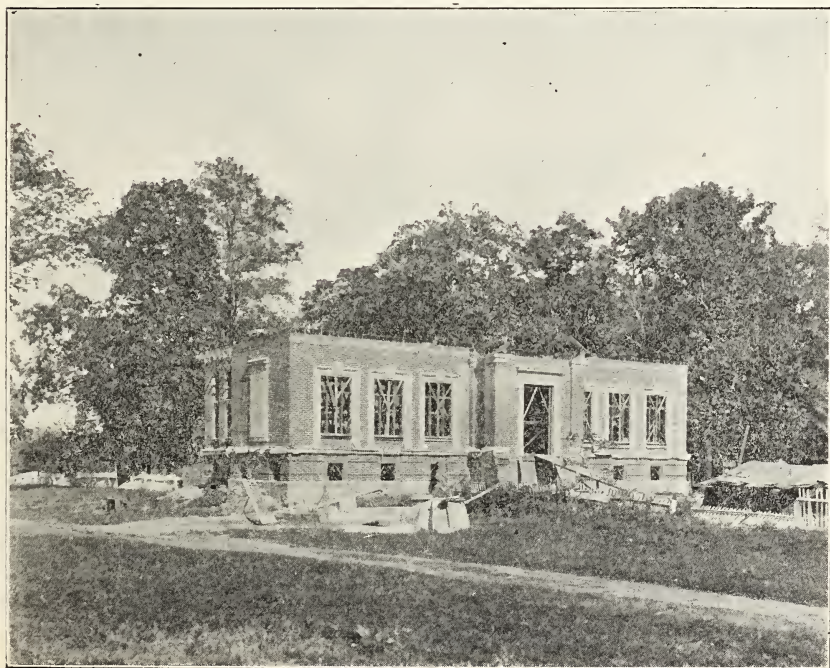
ARNETT HALL, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



O'NEIL HALL, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



GALLOWAY HALL, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



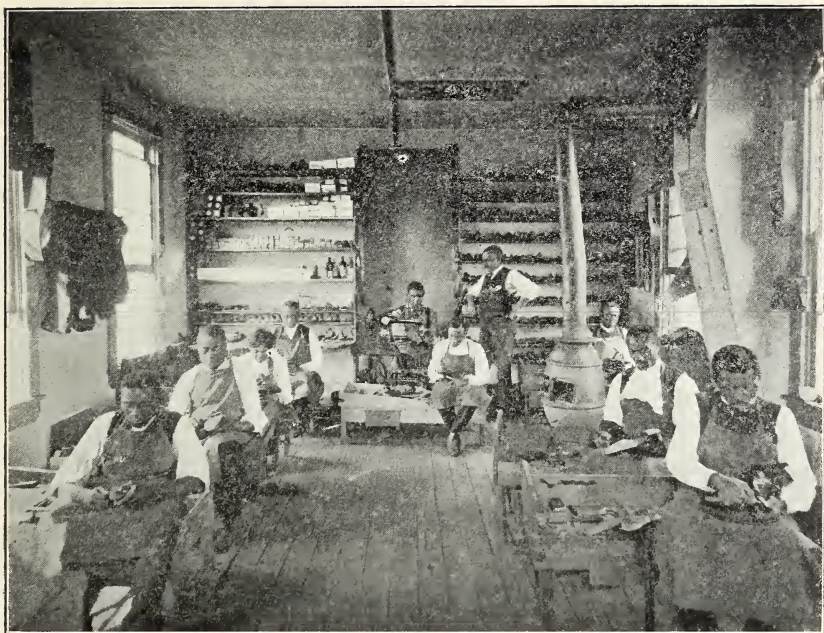
CARNEGIE HALL, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

On March 10, 1863, Bishop D. A. Payne purchased the property for \$10,000, and associated with himself Rev. James A. Shorter (afterwards Bishop) and Prof. John G. Mitchell, in the re-organization of the University, Bishop Payne becoming President.

The Union Seminary property was sold, and proceeds, faculty and pupils merged into the larger enterprise. On the day that Lincoln was assassinated, the main building was burned, and the growing work checked. But the heroic founder and his associates redoubled their efforts. Congress in 1870 appropriated \$25,000; Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase bequeathed \$10,000; the Charles Avery estate added \$10,000, and the American Unitarian Association gave for lectures \$6,000. During this administration \$92,875 was raised, and the registration of students reached 1,553, an average of 113.

For thirteen years Bishop Payne presided over the affairs of the University. He called to his aid such instructors as Dr. Wm. Kent, of England; Prof. T. E. Sulist, of Edinburg, Scotland; Dr. J. G. Mitchell, of Oberlin; Prof. W. B. Adams, of Amherst; Prof. B. K. Sampson, of Oberlin, and Prof. J. P. Shorter, of Wilberforce, Ohio. Among the ladies who rendered valuable service were Miss Esther T. Maltby and Miss Sarah Jane Woodson, of Oberlin; Mrs. Alice M. Adams, of Holyoke, and Miss Mary McBride, of Oswego.

From under Bishop Payne's hands went out 26 graduates, including Dr. J. T. Jenifer, Dr. T. H. Jackson, Prof. J. P. Shorter, Bishop B. F. Lee, Dr. J. W. Beckett, President S. T. Mitchell, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Hon. C. L. Maxwell, the Misses Copeland, and others of large acquirements and wide influence, known over the continent. In the under-graduate column were Bishop Cain, Bishop Salter, Dr. William Hunter, Poet A. A. Whitman, and others. President Payne left his impression on every line of development. He organized the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Society of Inquiry on



SHOE SHOP, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



PRINTING OFFICE, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



FACULTY, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY (1905).

Missions, and the Women's College Aid Society, and secured a Ward museum worth \$2,000.

Rev. B. F. Lee, now Bishop, succeeded to the presidency in 1876. In all the elements of moral, mental and physical ability, of devotion to a great enterprise, of personal sacrifice, of tireless industry, of uprightness of character, of accurate judgment, he was a worthy successor to a great founder. In 1887, Prof. Scarborough, a graduate of Oberlin College, was appointed to the Chair of Latin and Greek; and Mrs. S. C. Bierce (now Scarborough) of the Oswego Normal School, was called to the principalship of the Normal Department, which was rapidly developed under her management. She was also instructor of Natural Sciences, and instituted the movement which resulted in obtaining the present Museum, for which Bishop Payne secured the funds. Through the Missionary Department of the church, the island of Hayti was brought into close relations, and five of her sons entered upon various courses of study.

President Lee continued at the head of affairs eight years, registering 1,179 students, an average of 147, and graduating 41. There was raised during the period \$79,202.80.

This administration gave to the world a brilliant galaxy of cultured young men and women, for the pulpit, for the school room, and for general service. All through these years revivals occurred with the return of every session, and hundreds of young men and young women learned life's noblest lesson of consecrated purpose to the cause of God and mankind.

In 1884, President Lee accepted the editorial chair of the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he arose to the highest station in his church—the bishopric.

His successor was Prof. S. T. Mitchell, of the class of '73. During his administration the University continued a steady growth; 2,924 students registered, an average of 209. The year 1896 showed the highest enrollment, 334. On April 5, 1898, the Legislature of Ohio, by a unanimous vote in both



SEWING DEPARTMENT, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



BLACKSMITH SHOP, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.



CADETS, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Houses, placed at the credit of the Endowment Fund of the University, the Randolph Fund of \$6,643.

On March 19, 1887, the Legislature passed a law establishing the "Normal and Industrial Department." It is supported entirely by the State, and over it the State exercises controlling power. It is placed on the same financial basis as the other State educational institutions, receiving a levy of one-hundredth of a mill on the grand tax duplicate, about \$17,800 per annum. No higher endorsement of a colored institution can be found in the United States. Prof. J. P. Shorter is the Superintendent.

There is only one colored institution that has a United States Military Department. On January 9, 1894, President Cleveland detailed Lieut. John H. Alexander to organize and instruct in such a department at Wilberforce.

His sudden death created a vacancy which was filled by

the appointment of Lieutenant Charles Young, the only remaining commissioned colored officer in the United States Army. Lieutenant Young rendered excellent service in the University, not only in a military capacity, but also in giving gratuitous instruction in French and Trigonometry. The present incumbent of this department being First Lieutenant B. O. Davis.

Prof. S. T. Mitchell was succeeded in the Presidency by Rev. J. H. Jones, D.D., the present incumbent, under whom the institution has made rapid growth with an enrollment of 442 pupils and twenty-eight officers and teachers. In June, 1906, the University celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary or Golden Jubilee, which proved to be an occasion of great interest and profit. Aside from the renewed inspiration and impetus given the work, it was the occasion of liberal offerings on the part of interested friends and sympathizers throughout the connection, nearly \$5,000 being raised during the Jubilee Celebration.

This, too, was the occasion for the dedication of Galloway Hall, a large stone and brick building erected by the State of Ohio at a cost of over \$60,000, and too the Carnegie Library, generously donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a cost of about \$1,835.00.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the Secretary's report showed that the University has assets, including Endowment and Trust Fund to the amount of \$222,759.13.

The attendance is drawn from thirty States or more, aside from Canada, Africa, West Indies, Mexico and Jamaica and South America. In inter-collegiate oratorical contests, Wilberforce has won twice in Ohio—the only times entered—and furnishing the only colored contestants. She received a medal for her exhibit at New Orleans, a diploma in Paris, and a medal and diploma at the World's Fair at Chicago.

President Wm. McKinley and Frederick Douglass are on the list of her honorary Alumni.

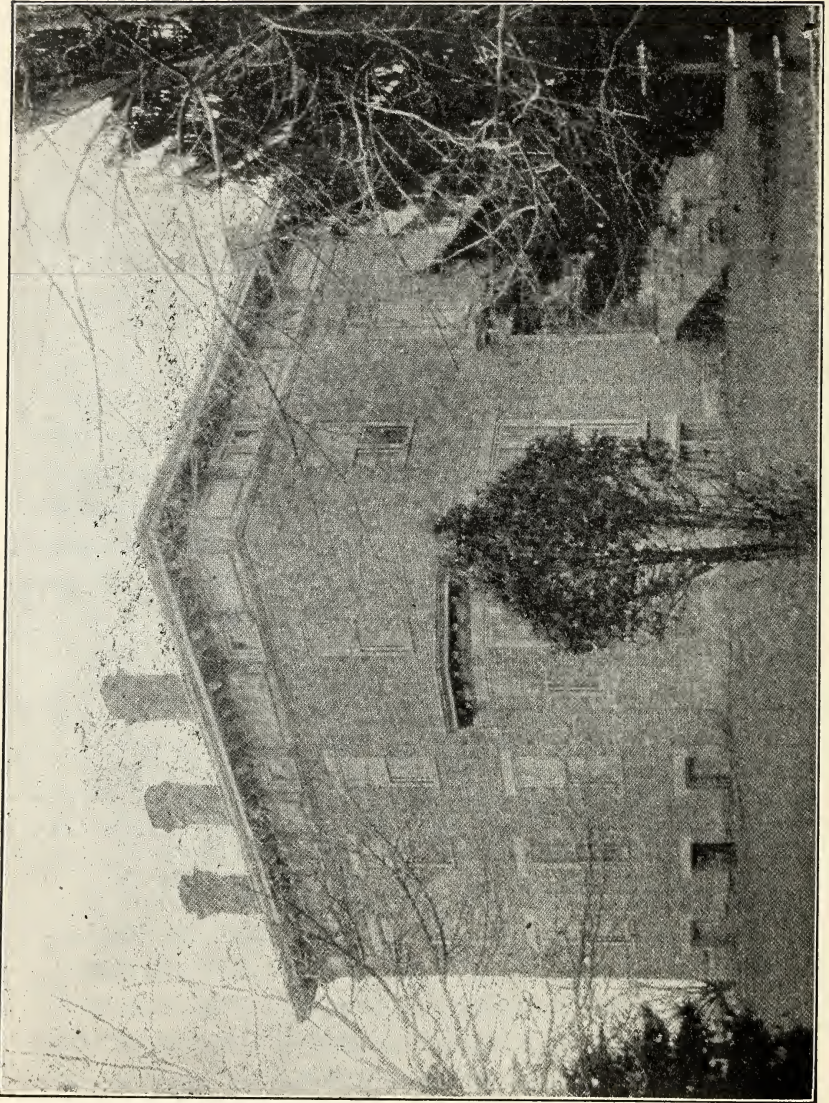
Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio.

The organization of PAYNE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY was brought about by the efforts of Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, who interested in the effort the Rev. John G. Mitchell and his wife, Fannie A. He secured the option of their place, and then presented the plan to Rev. Jas. A. Handy, Prof. J. P. Shorter, Bishop W. J. Gaines, Bishop B. F. Lee and Bishop A. Grant, who approved and gave their hearty co-operation. Authority was secured from the Board of Trustees, as follows:

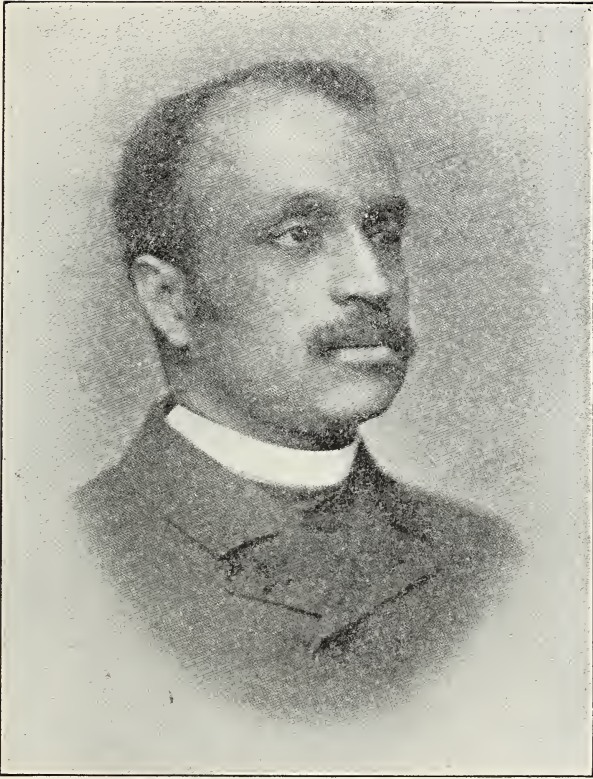
The Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, at its session, June, 1890, on motion of Bishop A. Grant, made Bishop B. W. Arnett chairman of a committee to consider the propriety and feasibility of establishing a Theological Seminary at Wilberforce, to be a part of it, but to be controlled by a peculiar arrangement, so that it would be made more efficient than at that time. The following is the committee as completed.

Bishop B. W. Arnett, D.D.Wilberforce, O.
Bishop W. J. Gaines, D.D.Atlanta, Ga.
Bishop A. Grant, D.D.San Antonio, Texas.
Rev. J. A. Handy, D.D.Washington, D. C.
Rev. B. F. Lee, D.D., LL.D.Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. T. H. Jackson, D.D.Wilberforce, O.
Prof. J. P. Shorter, A.M., LL.D.Wilberforce, O.

The subject of how to improve the facilities of the Theological Department, and how to get more persons to attend, and thereby increase the power of the pulpit, were considered carefully and prayerfully. The growing demands of the church, the imperative requirements and demands of the age for trained and tried men to be the moral and spiritual leaders, were weighed by the committee, who came to the unanimous conclusion that unless the church put forth some organ-

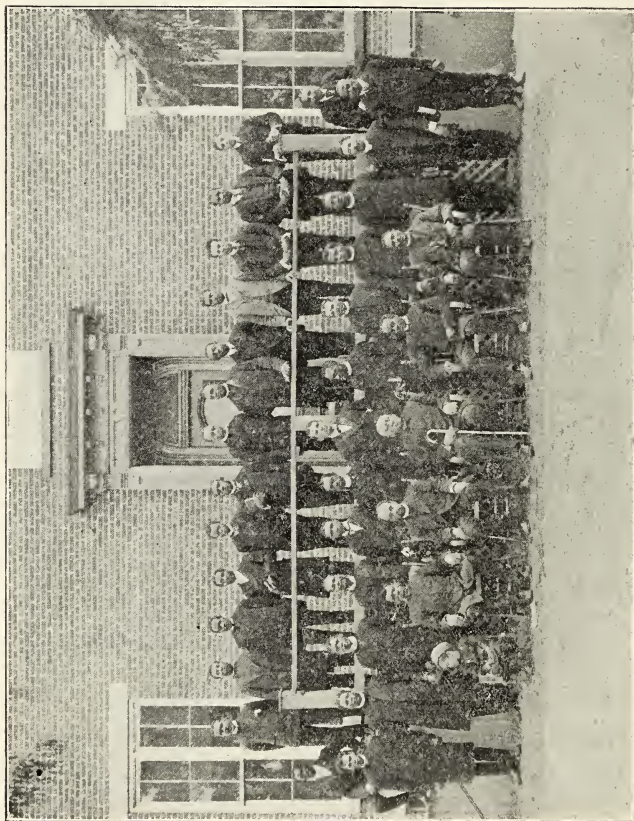


FAYNE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.



REV. GEO. F. WOODSON, DEAN PAYNE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

ized effort to perpetuate an intelligent ministry, it would have to go to the rear of the procession of progress, and eventually lose its place as the leader of the advanced guard of race redeemers. It was apparent to the committee that the magnitude of the work of the church, and complexity of the organization—that those who were to control and manage it must be trained in the doctrine, laws, customs and history of the church from its organization to the present, so that they may see its possibilities, and comprehend the work to be done in the future.



FACULTY AND STUDENTS PAYNE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The plan of the committee was presented to the Trustee Board at its session June 18, 1891, and after some modifications, was unanimously adopted. The name chosen was

The Payne Theological Seminary of Wilberforce.

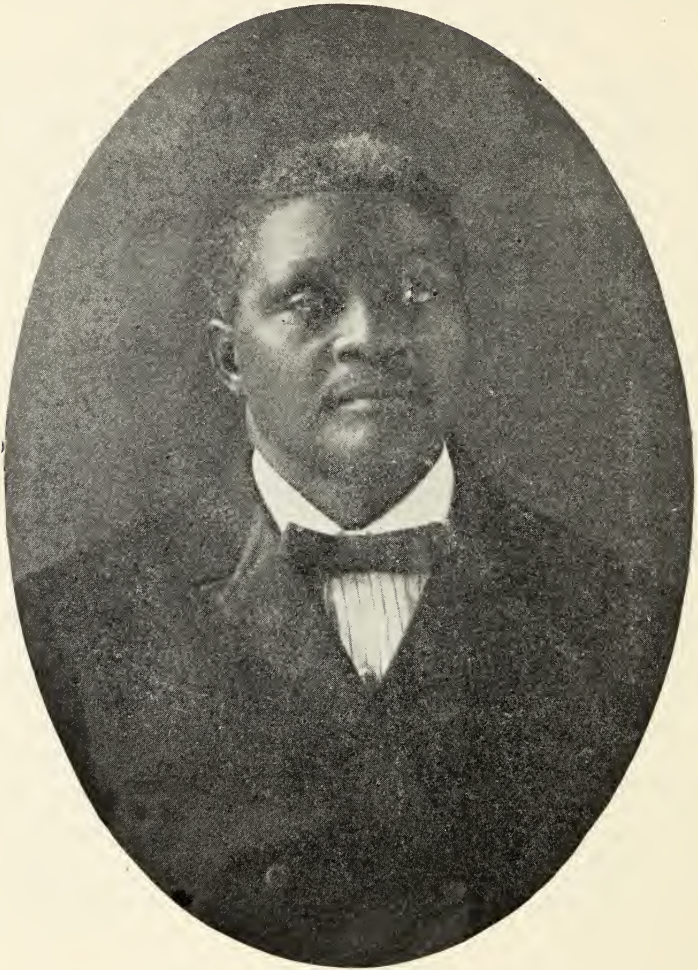
This name was given in honor of Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne the senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, who was born February 24, 1811, in Charleston, S. C., and who from early childhood had been engaged in the work of mind and soul training. He was the pioneer educator in the Southland before the war. He was driven away from his home May 15, 1835, and found a home in the North, and there he took the place of a leader of the leaders, and stood for more than fifty years without an equal or superior in the work of race redemption. He lived to see a wonderful change in the work of education. When the work began, there were but few true and tried friends. Now many leaders inside and outside of the church are all champions of the cause of Christian education.

Bishop Payne was the first Dean of the Seminary, his successor being Dr. G. Mitchell, one of the founders of Wilberforce University. After Dr. Mitchell's death, Bishop Tanner held the position of Dean for a short while, being succeeded by Rev. Geo. F. Woodson.

The Seminary has held a steady and substantial growth from year to year, having reached an enrollment of as many as 45 students, many coming as scholarship students from several Conferences.

Over one hundred young men have been graduated from the Seminary and joined the rank of the active ministry in doing service for the Master in trying to uplift mankind.

The present status of the seminary shows it to be in a better condition than at any time in its history, the present Dean being Rev. Geo. F. Woodson, D.D., who is ably assisted by Rev. A. W. Thomas, S. T. B., a graduate of Boston School of Theology.



REV. R. H. W. LEAK, D.D., FOUNDER OF KITTRELL COLLEGE.

Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.

This school was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and began its first session at Kittrell, N. C., February 7, 1886, and was incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina, March 7, 1887.

Touching the history of Kittrell College it is related that several years previous to the purchase of the property at Kittrell, Miss Louisa Dorr, a faithful teacher from the North, conducted a Bible Training Class in connection with her school work in the city of Raleigh.

Several of the young men became enthusiastic over the studies and started the talk for better facilities. The matter was taken to the North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Church, and at once assumed definite shape, resulting in the proposition to establish a school in the State and the selection of the site at Kittrell, N. C.

The leading spirit in the organization of the school was Rev. R. H. W. Leak, D.D., associated by such men as Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, Rev. J. W. Telfair, Rev. J. E. C. Barham, Rev. Geo. Hunter, Rev. W. D. Cook, Rev. W. H. Giles, Rev. F. F. Giles, Rev. Henry Eppes, Rev. Cornelius Sampson, Rev. W. H. Bishop, Rev. R. Lucas and Rev. J. G. Fry, who under the Episcopal supervision of Bishop W. F. Dickerson, contracted for the property.

In 1885 the North Carolina Conference passed resolutions authorizing the establishment of a Normal and Industrial School and appointed a committee to select a suitable site. In the selection of Kittrell the committee secured one of the most desirable localities in North Carolina. The place selected was formerly known as the "Kittrell Springs" property, and for several years has been one of the most popular winter resorts of the South. The climate is mild and salubrious. The physical features of this section are grand and

imposing in aspect, its topography is conducive to excellent drainage, and is, therefore, promotive of a high degree of healthfulness.

The first session began February 7, 1886, with three teachers, Prof. B. B. Goines, Principal; Mrs. M. A. Goines, Matron, and Prof. John R. Hawkins, Business Manager.

The school work improved from year to year, growing in prestige and patronage until it was thoroughly established in the confidence of the people throughout the State. In 1888 the Virginia Conference agreed to help support this school and transferred its school interest from Portsmouth, Va., to Kittrell, said Conference being given equal representation on the Trustee Board.

In 1889 Prof. John R. Hawkins was made Principal of the Institution and the nature of the work was extended so as to give wider scope and a more practical course. In 1892 the General Conference in session at Philadelphia changed the Educational Districts so as to add the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia to the territory supporting Kittrell Institute, and it now receives liberal patronage and support from the entire Second Episcopal District. There are five distinct departments, affording instruction in eight courses.

The author will be pardoned for mentioning just a bit of history which has a personal reference. At the first regular commencement exercises held in 1890 one of the invited guests was Mr. Ossian Hawkins, the father of the author, who was the President of the College. The senior Mr. Hawkins seemed to be the happiest man on the place. In his short address he told of how things had changed within so short a time. During the days of slavery he came to Kittrell as a servant of Gen. Thomas Hawkins. He pointed to the room in which he had been made to sleep on the floor while his so-called master slept in a comfortable bed. Now he was happy in seeing his son as President furnishing him a good

bed and in charge of the same property on which he had been made to do duty as a slave.

It was an inspiring scene as father and son stood together on the platform, the son taking his father's hand and pledging him that he would here pitch his tent and consecrate himself to the work of developing here a great institution. That promise has been kept.

Kittrell College has worked up to the point when it is listed in the first class of our schools along with Wilberforce, Morris Brown, Allen University and Paul Quinn, these five forming the first group of Connectional Schools.

The idea of self-help is strongly infused into the life of all the pupils and every student is given the opportunity to pay something on school bills by the labor of his hands.

Since 1890 there have gone out from Kittrell 162 graduates who are doing good work in different parts of the country.

The present status of the school, with sixty acres of improved land and four large and convenient school buildings, places it in the front rank among the schools of the country. The school is fortunate in having a very strong faculty and a good Board of Trustees.

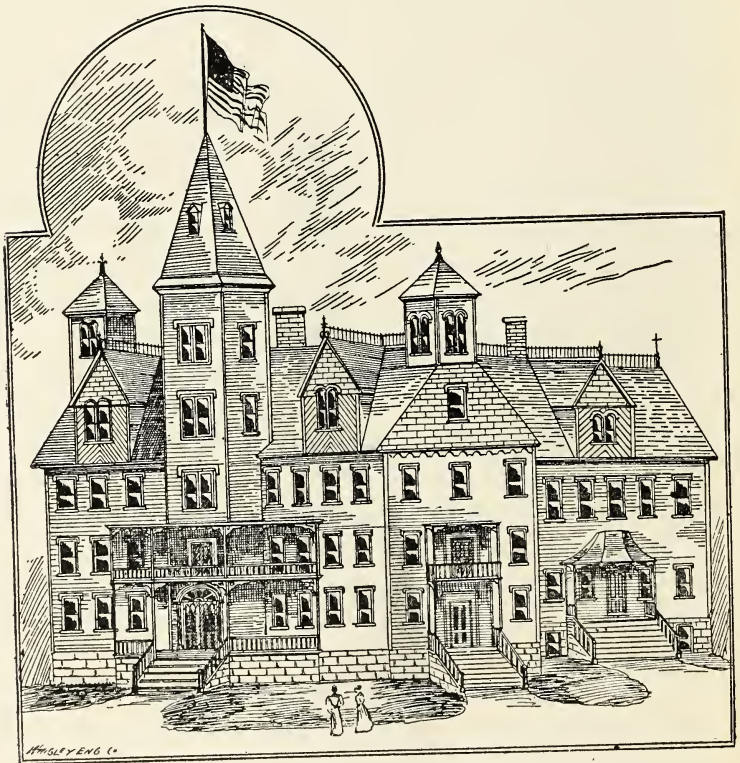
In 1896, when Professor Hawkins was elected by the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church as General Secretary and Commissioner of Education, Prof. C. G. O'Kelly, A.M., succeeded him as President of Kittrell. After two years Professor O'Kelly resigned and his place was filled by the election of Prof. J. S. Williams, who served two years.

Professor Williams was succeeded by Prof. P. W. Dawkins, who was followed by the present incumbent, Prof. J. L. Wheeler.

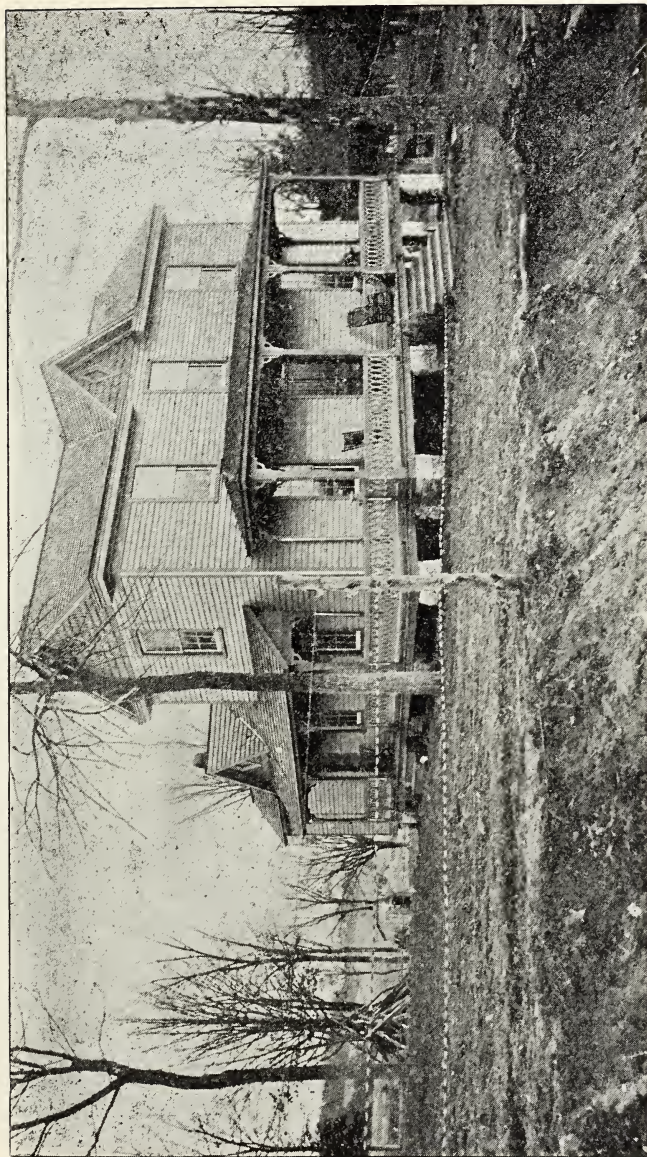
The financial and general business management of Kittrell College is in keeping with the system governing the best and most successful business enterprises. Each department is made to show for itself and yet sustain its relative importance to one great organization.

The outlook is that Kittrell is destined to become a great educational center, attracting hither not only hundreds of boys and girls, but families who wish to locate where the best educational advantages may be enjoyed.

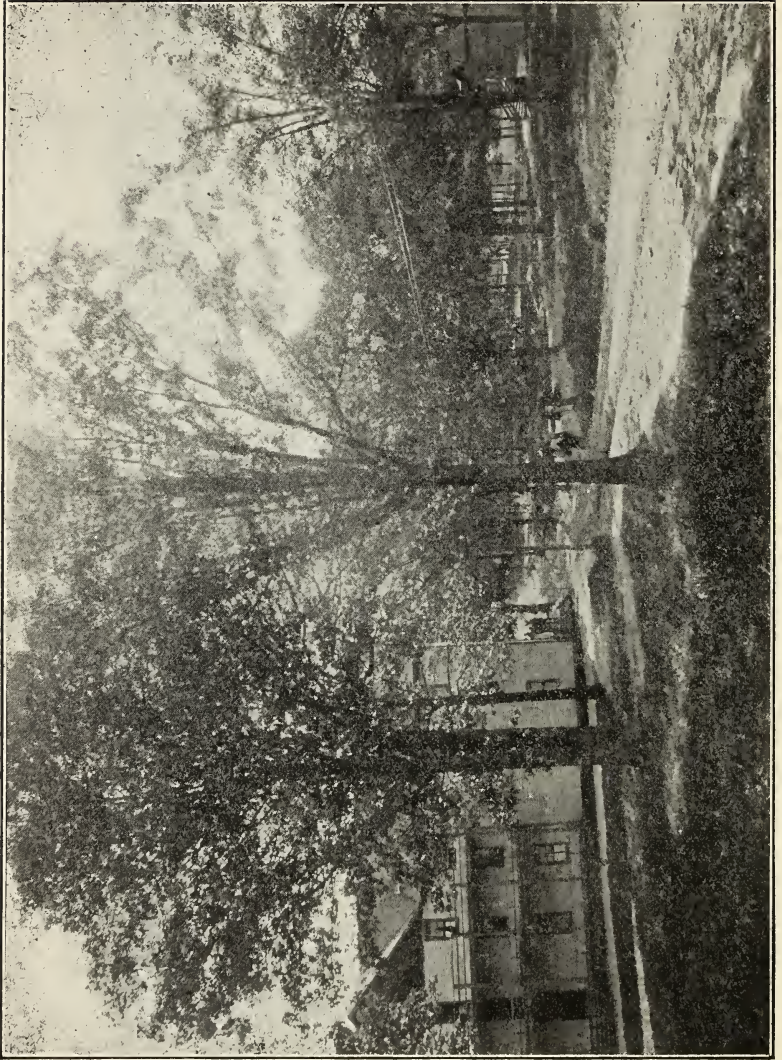
The school has had a steady growth every year, and the present status ranks it as among the best and most successful schools of the South. Its patronage includes several States with an enrollment of 256 pupils and 15 officers and teachers. In material worth it has grown from one to five buildings, and the sixth and largest, a brick building to cost \$20,000, is now being erected.



ALLEN BUILDING, KITTRELL COLLEGE, KITTRELL, N. C.



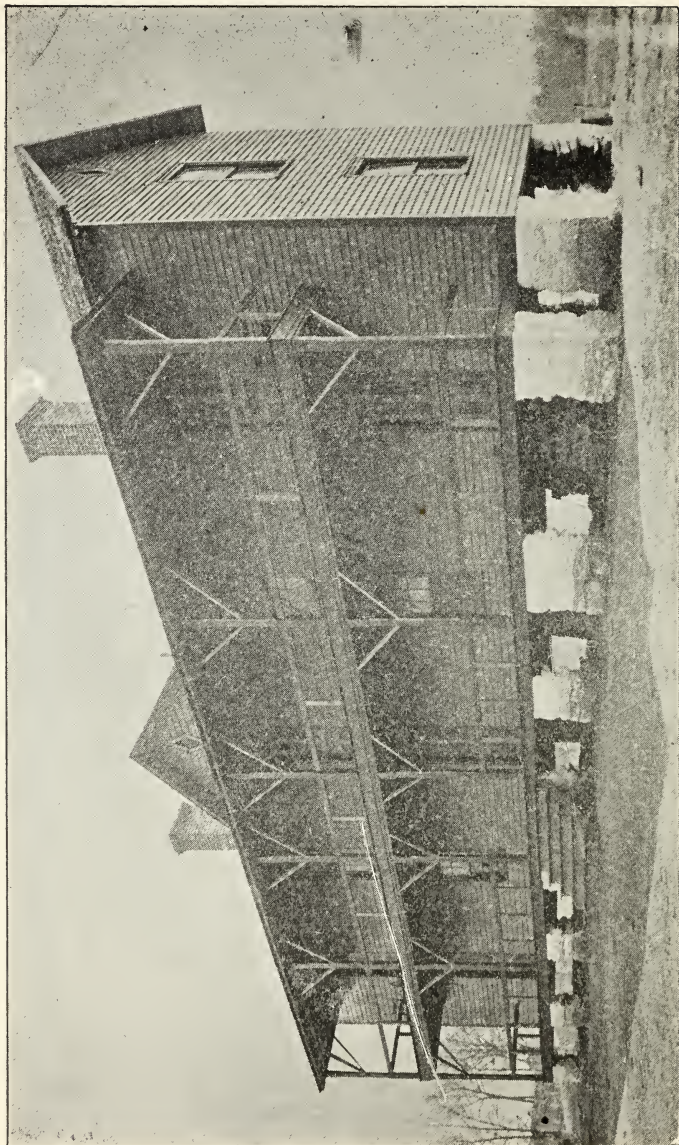
ORIENT COTTAGE, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



SECTION OF CAMPUS, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



DICKERSON BUILDING, KITTRELL COLLEGE.

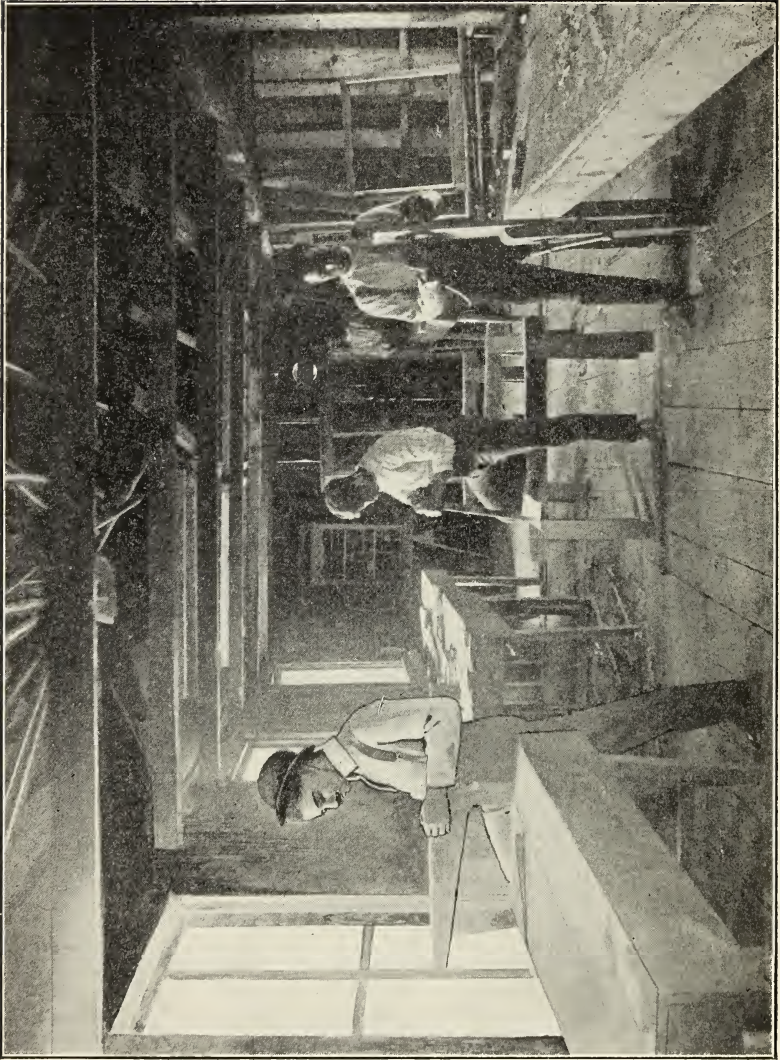


SOUTH HALL, KITRELL COLLEGE.

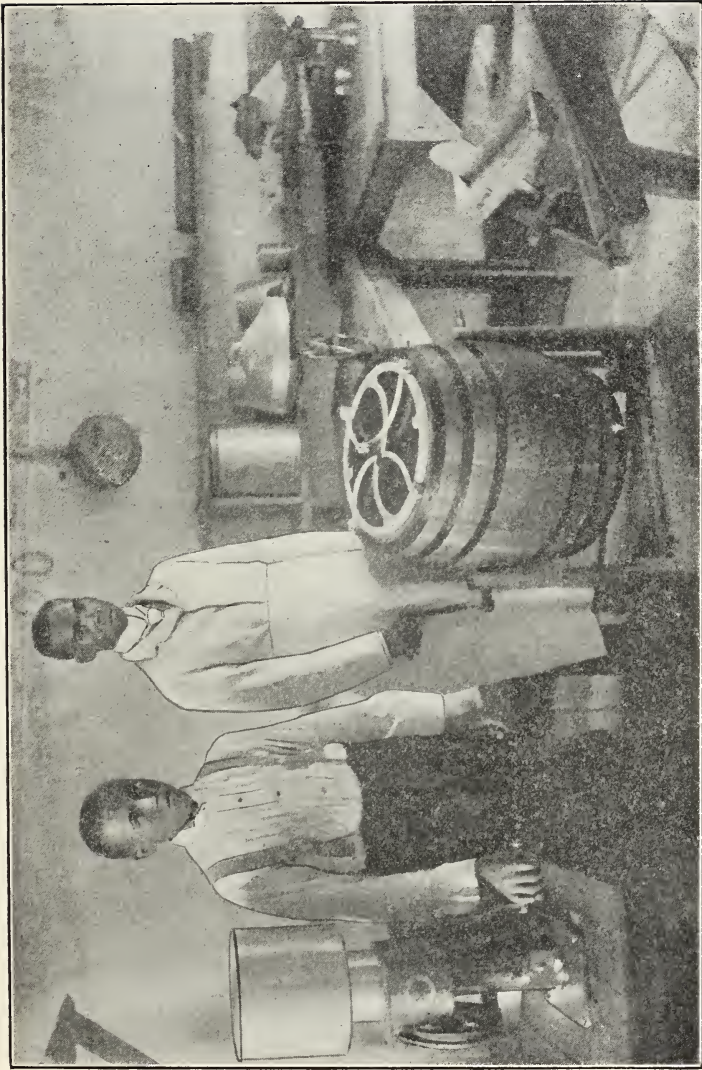


CHRISTOPHER EMBRYING &
RICHMOND, VA.

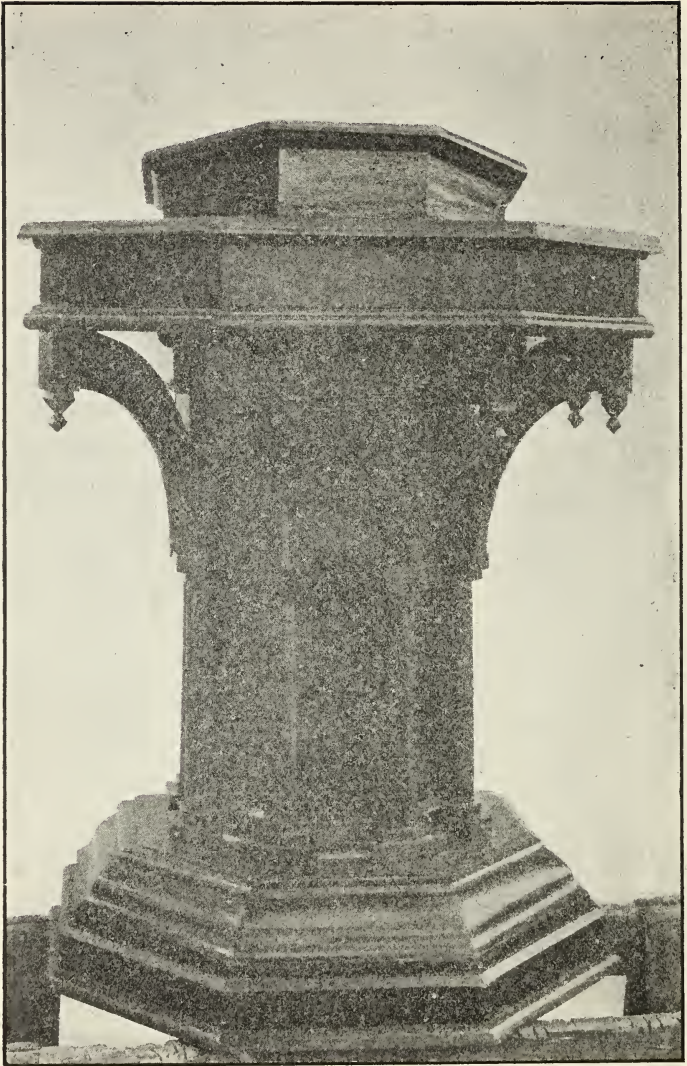
DUKE—MEMORIAL HALL, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



SECTION OF WORK SHOP, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



COLLEGE DAIRY, KITRELL COLLEGE.



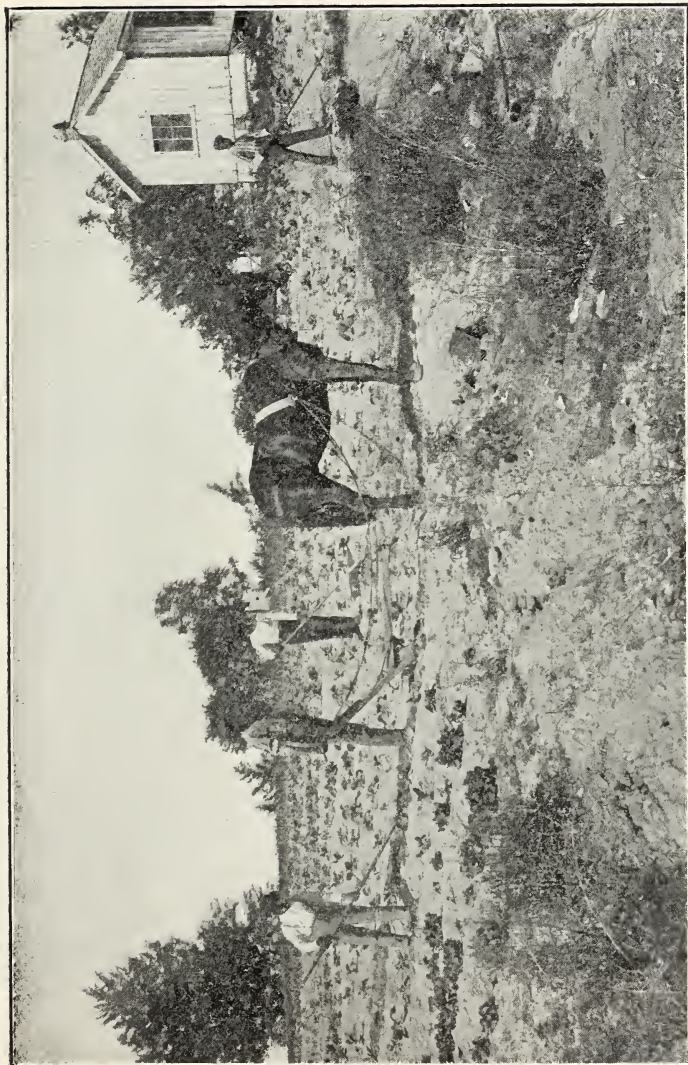
PULPIT MADE BY STUDENTS IN WORK SHOP, KITTRELL COLLEGE, FROM WAL-
NUT TREE GROWN ON SCHOOL CAMPUS.



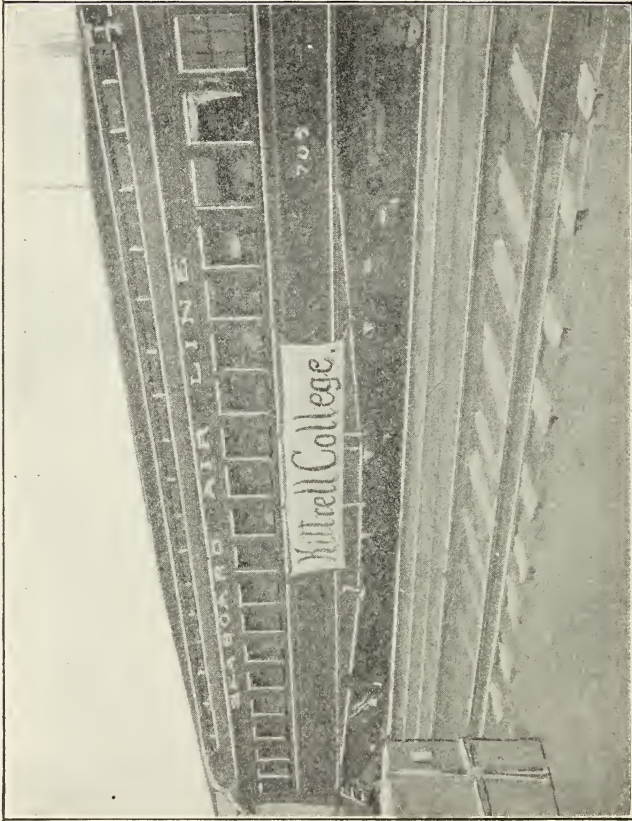
DIVISION OF BOYS' LITERARY SOCIETY, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



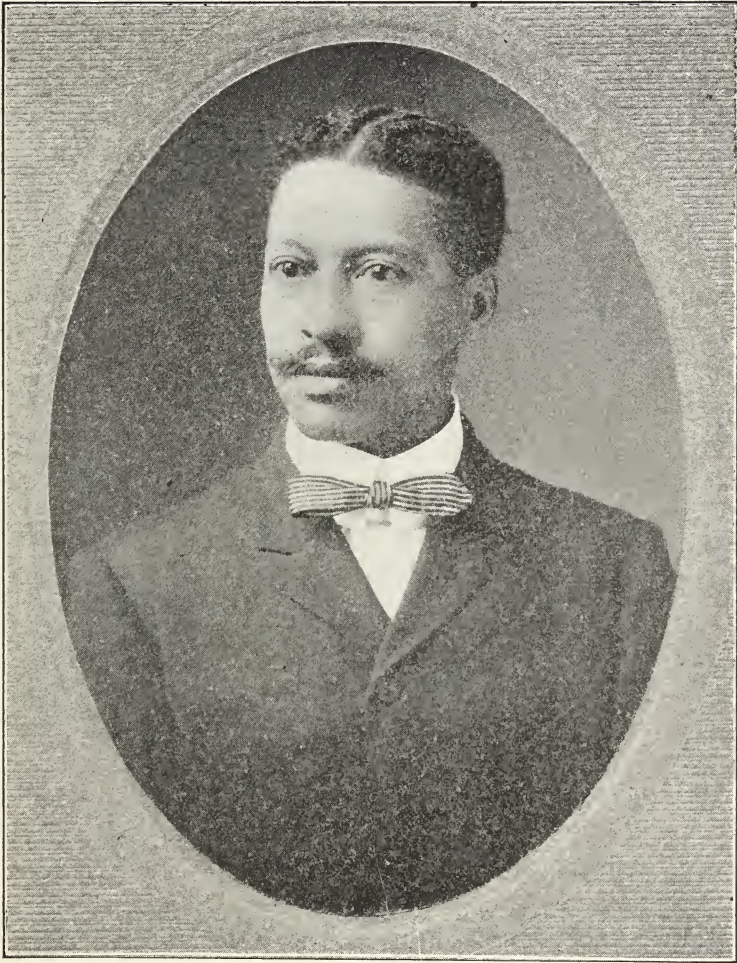
DIVISION OF GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



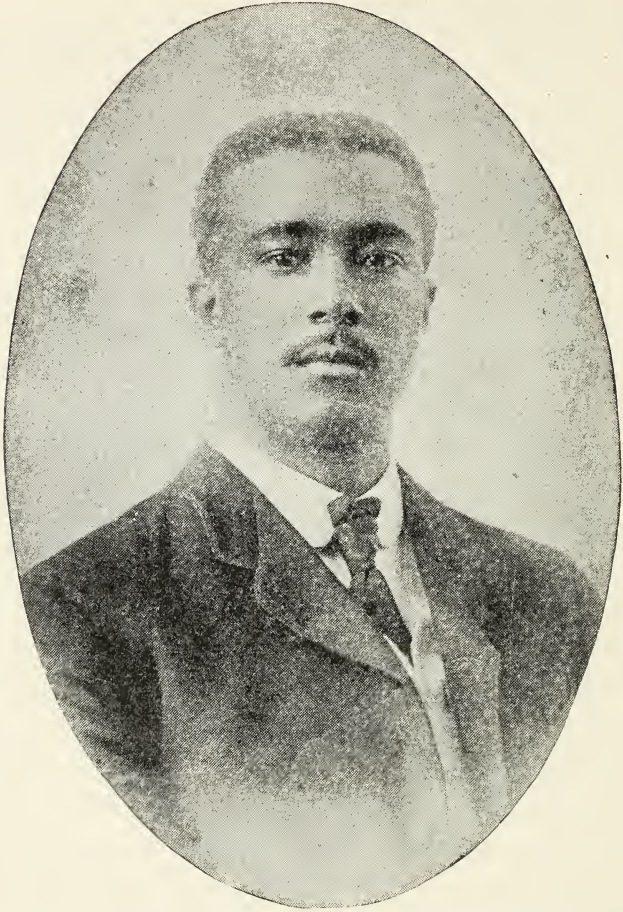
CABBAGE PATCH, KITTRELL COLLEGE.



SPECIAL CAR FURNISHED KITRELL COLLEGE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR REPRODUCTION OF CANTATA IN RALEIGH.



PROF. J. L. WHEELER, PRESIDENT OF KITTRELL COLLEGE.



PROF. J. M. MARQUISS, PROFESSOR MATHEMATICS, KITTRELL COLLEGE.

Wayman Institute, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Wayman Institute was founded by the action of the Kentucky Conference in its session at Lancaster, Ky., in 1888.

The school has been in constant operation under varying circumstances ever since. By means of the contributions received from the general Church and the means raised by the two Conferences in the State, largely the Kentucky Conference, there has been purchased a site of 18 acres of arable land. The Trustees have succeeded in erecting three well-appointed frame buildings that are used for the administration of school affairs and a home for the boarding students.

The course of study embraces Normal, Theological, Industrial, Musical and Business. The Industrial has not reached that state of interest for which the Board has planned solely, because the finances have not allowed a greater extension. The school has three regular teachers whose help is augmented by the pupils in the Normal Department, who are required to do nine months practice work before being granted a diploma of graduation.

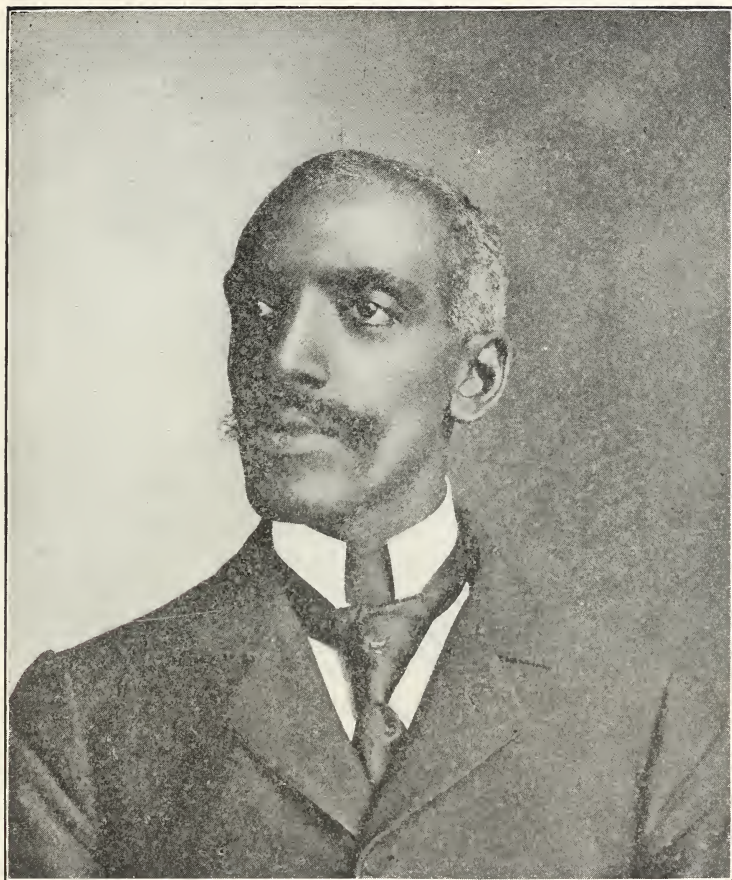
During the last scholastic year the student body was represented by persons from thirteen counties of the State, and from Tennessee.

There is a steady growing interest in the work that is being done under the present management, and a gradual widening of the sphere of influence.

The cause espoused here is worthy of the attention of any one who is inclined to lend assistance to a cause which has for its object the betterment of those who are earnestly struggling to assist themselves.



WAYMAN INSTITUTE, HARRODSBURG, KY.



PROF. W. E. NEWSOM, PRESIDENT WAYMAN INSTITUTE.

Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.

Just before emancipation, a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Eben Blatchley, founded a school (Freedmen University), for the education of colored youths, where Western University now stands. The school was continued for some years with varying success. After years of struggle with a dying prophecy that on these grounds there would some day be a great institution for the education of the Negro youth, on October 18, 1877, Dr. Blatchley passed away.

The following paragraph is taken from the minutes of the Kansas A. M. E. Conference in session October, 1880, at Atchison, Kansas, Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D.D., presiding, (On the day's session of October 18, 1880, the third anniversary of Dr. Blatchley's death):

“A committee of three were appointed at the suggestion of Rev. B. F. Watson to confer with the Trustees of the Freedmen National School at Quindaro, and empowered to make any arrangements deemed wise and proper to receive a transfer of the property to the control of the Conference for school purposes.”

Committee: Revs. B. F. Watson, J. C. Embry and John Turner.

After various legal processes, the property was secured, and the first Trustee Board of the school then chartered as Western University, was organized as follows:

Rev. J. C. Embry, afterward Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, President; Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Secretary; Rev. Jno. Turner, Treasurer, and Rev. B. F. Watson, now Secretary of Church Extension.

These were nobly assisted by men now gone to their reward and others living who are faithful still.

The work made little progress for years; but earnest efforts were made during these years by Bishops Ward, Brown and Handy, who saw the first unfolding, and continued suc-



WARD HALL, WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

cess came during the Episcopal administrations of Bishops Tanner and Shaffer.

Bishop Abraham Grant has been an inspiration to the work, and an era of increased prosperity has characterized the educational interest of the district since his incumbency. The present curriculum is modeled after the best institutions, and embraces theological, collegiate, normal, academic, and musical departments, and the State Industrial School. Two stone buildings—Brown Hall and Ward Hall—accommodate a large number of students from different parts of the West.

The University has had a steady growth in numbers, property valuation and influence.

Ward Hall

is a splendid three story structure. The first and second stories are stone, and the third story is brick.

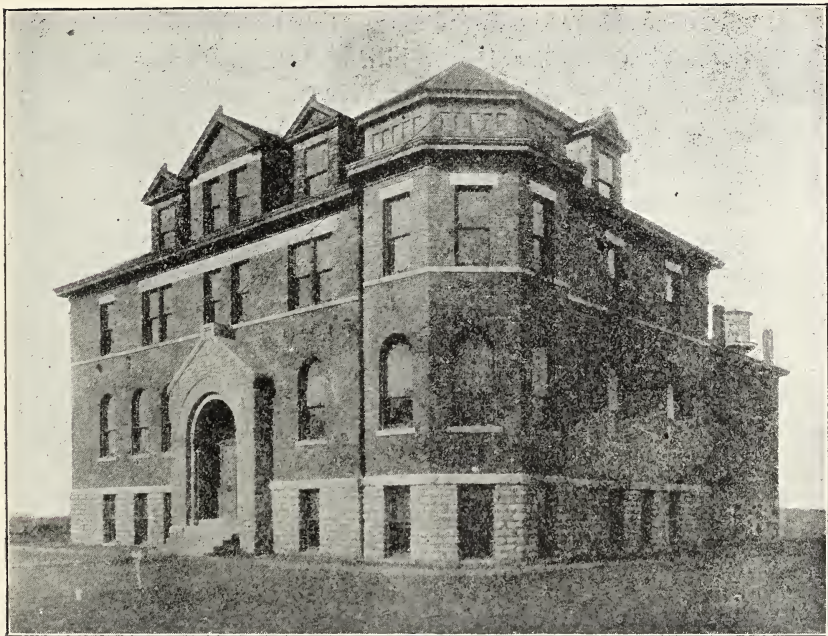
It has been completed under the administration of Bishop Grant.

This building is named for Bishop Ward, whose heroic efforts on behalf of education had much to do with arousing an interest along that line on the part of the A. M. E. Church throughout the West.

State Industrial Department.

Efforts had been made to secure legislative assistance for several years; but this was apparently an impossible undertaking until sentiment was aroused in its favor by the message of Governor W. E. Stanley of Kansas, to the Kansas Legislature of the session of 1898-1899. In which, among other things, he said:

“One of the most recent movements in the State is the attempt to establish an industrial school at Quindaro for the Negro. No race ever emerged from slavery, and in so short a time reached such an advanced position in all branches of industrial pursuits as the colored race in America. They have also made great advance in literature and the arts.



STANLEY HALL, WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

“If within the limits of the Constitution, I would suggest that the Quindaro movement be given aid and encouragement by the State.”

This noble sentiment of encouragement was followed up by the introduction into the Legislature, and passage of the Bailey bill, creating “The State Industrial Department.”

“Stanley Hall,” a large three-story building, erected by the provisions of the Bailey bill, stands as a high endorsement of the policy pursued at Western University—stands as a noble tribute to the philanthropy and generosity of the State of Kansas.

The general success attending the Industrial Department and the apparent appreciation of the people of Kansas and the West, impelled the Governor to continue his message to the Legislature of Kansas of the session of 1900-1901.

“By an almost unanimous vote, irrespective of party, the Legislature appropriated twenty-two thousand dollars for building, equipping and maintaining an industrial building.

An imposing structure was completed and opened during the scholastic term beginning September 9, 1901.

“The finest and most thorough equipment was provided; everything necessary for a thoroughly wrought out industrial school is here found. A commodious building, spacious auditorium, well appointed lecture rooms, and every appliance for teaching the courses laid down in the catalogue, are provided for, with the advantage and advancement of the student constantly in view.”

The Board of Trustees made their annual report to the Governor, December 1, 1902. They were gratified to find the same generous support coming from the Governor, Willis J. Bailey, as from his predecessor. He recommended and urged a liberal appropriation, stating that the work done here is a deserving one, and by his hearty encouragement and high official position, did everything necessary to foster the cause



TRADES BUILDING, WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

of industrial education for our youth. The Legislature approved his recommendations, and appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. With these moneys an Agricultural Department was added, barns, water plant, splendid machinery and livestock have been purchased and provided, and the institution now does more than ever before for our youth along industrial lines. The Legislature of 1904-05, following the recommendation of Governor E. W. Hoch, approved the management of the Industrial Department and made an increased appropriation of thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

Trades' Building.

With these moneys a Trades' Building has been erected. All trades are taught therein.

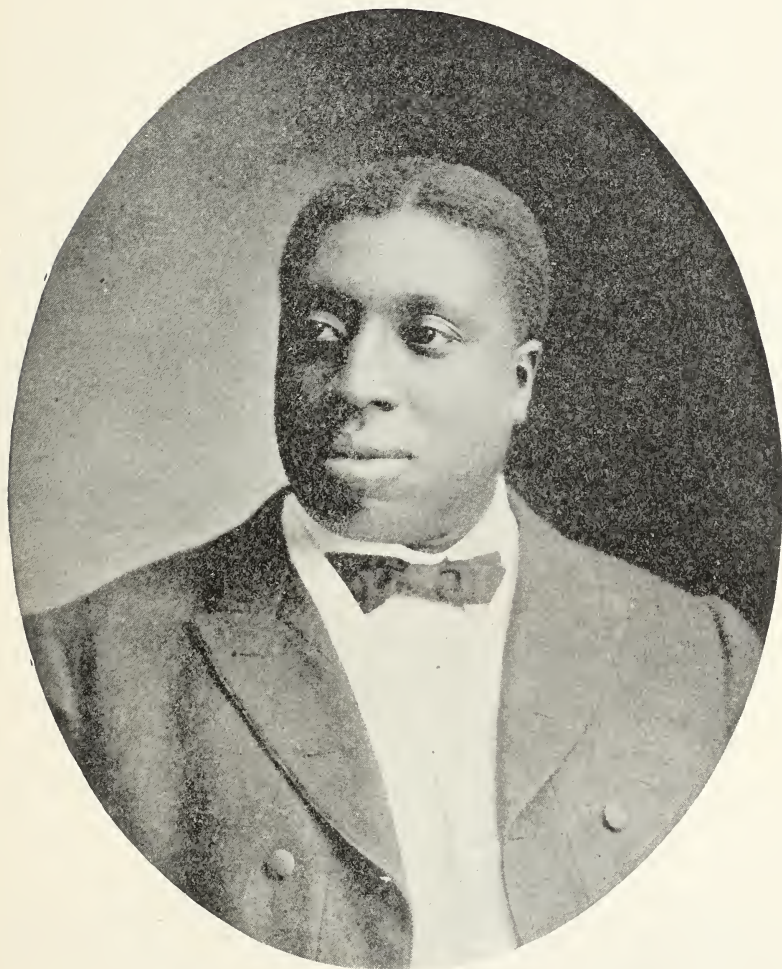
This building is elegantly appointed with offices, commodious rooms for recitation purposes, and the entire third floor is a large auditorium, well lighted and properly ventilated.

With this appropriation we have installed a steam heating plant and electric lighting plant, thus doing away with the danger from fires and insuring comfort to the student body.

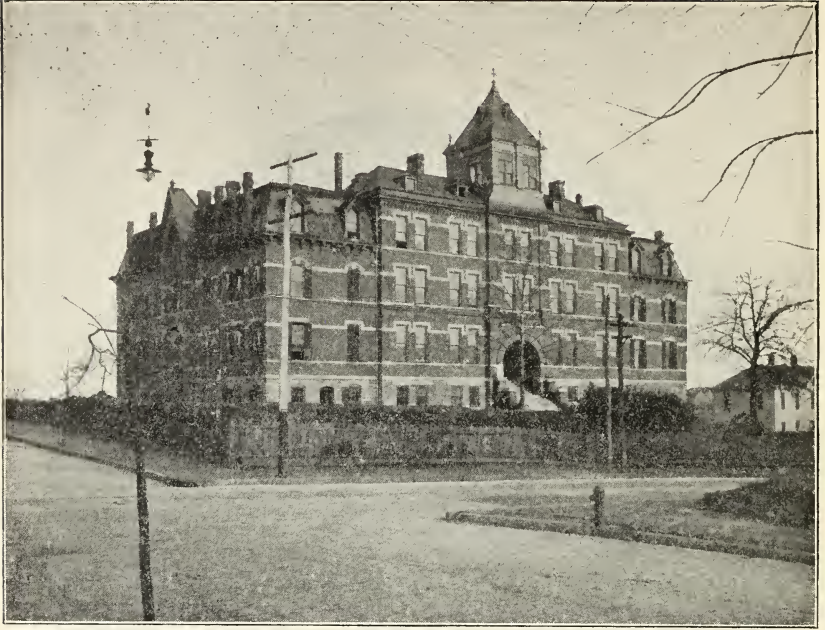
There has been added to the library a very choice collection of the best literature, and under the direction of competent teachers, students are guided in the matter of reading in a way leading to scholarship, culture and refinement.

Growth of the School.

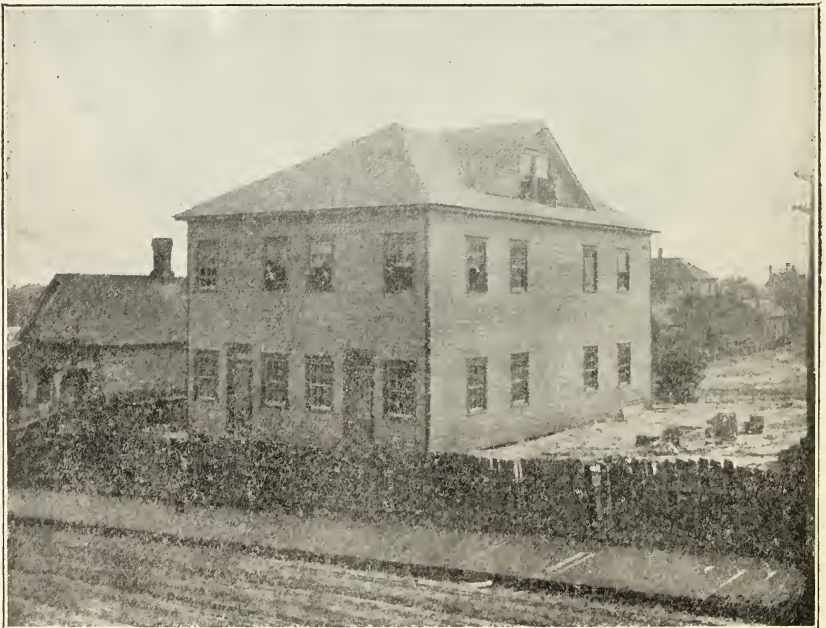
The institution has grown from six students and one teacher in 1896 to 14 teachers and 200 students for the present scholastic year, having a patronage from all the States West of the Mississippi River, and a property valuation of \$125,000.



PROF. W. T. VERNON, PRESIDENT WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
NOW REGISTER OF U. S. TREASURY.



MAIN BUILDING, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.

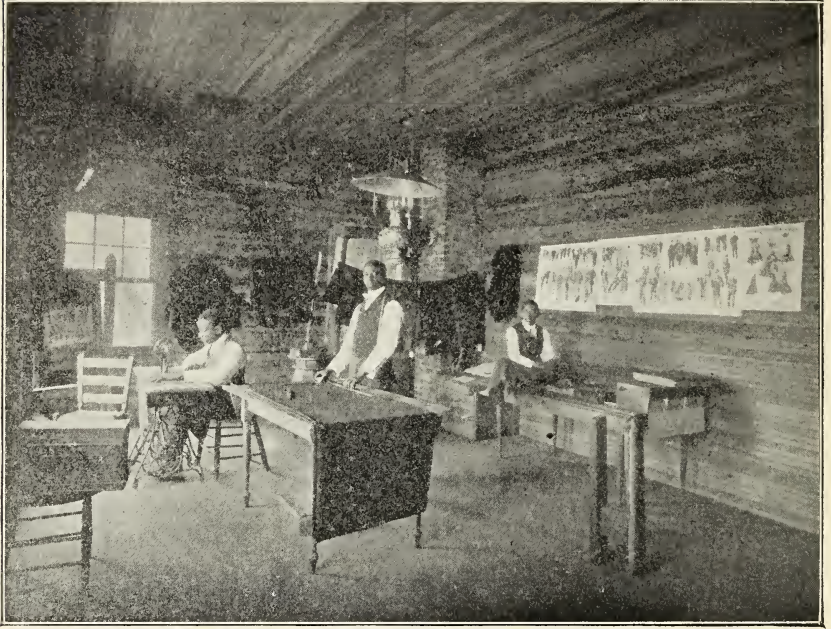


WORK BUILDING, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.

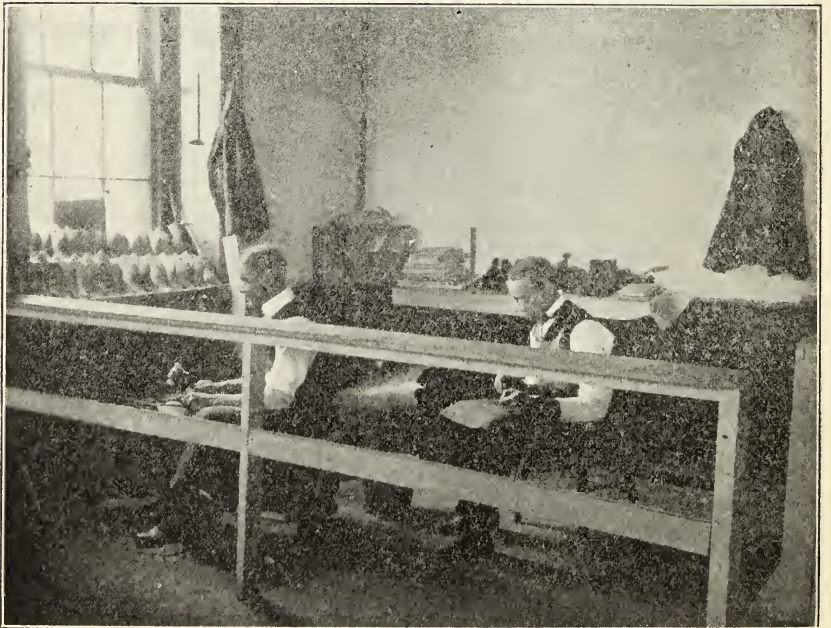
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

On January 5, 1881, resolutions were offered by Rev. W. J. Gaines, D.D., (now Bishop), at a Conference then in session in Bethel Church, Atlanta, Ga., looking to the establishing of a school for higher education of colored youth in the "Gate City" of the South. At this session of the Conference, a number of Trustees were elected, as was also done at the Georgia Conference, which met on the 19th of the same month. The Trustees of the North Georgia and Georgia Conferences met on the first day of February, 1881, in Bethel Church, Atlanta, and decided upon the present location of what is now known as Morris Brown College, which was secured at a cost of \$3,500.00. This property, which comprises about 4 1-2 acres, is situated in the eastern part of Atlanta, at the corner of Boulevard and Houston streets, and is accessible by two different lines of street railway, leading from the center of the city, one of which railways passes by the College on Boulevard street.

A petition, signed by Wesley J. Gaines, Scipio H. Robinson, Elias P. Holmes, Andrew W. Lowe and Richard Green, representing the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees appointed by the North Georgia and Georgia Conferences, of the A. M. E. Church, was made to the Superior Court, State of Georgia, Fulton County, through the attorney for petitioners George S. Thomas, and on May 23, 1885, the above-named Court granted a charter, incorporating the institution under the name of Morris Brown College of the A. M. E. Church of Georgia. On October 15, 1885, the doors were opened, and 107 pupils were enrolled. Under the supervision of Rev. W. J. Gaines, then the Presiding Elder of the Atlanta District, the north wing, known as Gaines' Hall, was completed at a cost of \$9,000, and dedicated November 24, 1885. At a further cost of \$600 the building was furnished with the necessary school furniture. In 1891, Bishop



TAILORING DEPARTMENT, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.



SHOE SHOP, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.

W. J. Gaines, D.D., Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District, laid the foundation and supervised the erecting of the south wing, known as Grant Hall, and Bishop Abraham Grant, D.D., during his administration over the district, finished the dormitories, and appointed the first president, Prof. A. St. Geo. Richardson. In 1896, Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D., was appointed to the district, and during the next four years he paid off the old mortgage debt, and appointed Rev. Jas. M. Henderson president. In 1900, Bishop Turner was re-assigned to the district. He at once took steps to complete the building, and enlisting the co-operation of the men of Georgia, under his supervision in 1901 the central building, uniting the two wings, was completed at a cost of \$22,000, and is known as Turner Hall. Thus the entire building was finished and equipped with all the conveniences of a modern college.

The different departments are the English, Law, Theological, Nurse-Training, Art, Musical, Missionary and Industrial, each of which is presided over by an efficient corps of teachers. Special attention is also given to the religious training of the students. Religious services are held every Sunday morning in the College Chapel, of which Rev. Wm. Byrd, D.D., of the Theological Faculty, is the pastor; devotional exercises are conducted every morning and night, and there are two religious societies, which meet every Sunday, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Allen Christian Endeavor League; the last two are conducted by the students, as are also the two literary societies, namely, the Gaines Literary Society and the Florida Grant Literary Society.

As early as September 23, 1885, steps were taken to establish a Theological Department, and during the next nine years various plans were suggested, and a Dean was even elected, but all the plans failed to materialize until 1894, when Bishop A. Grant was presiding over the district. By his efforts the plans of the previous years were perfected, and



SEWING DEPARTMENT, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.

on October 2, 1894, he opened the Theological Department with an able address, and Dr. E. W. Lee was chosen and became the first active Dean. Twelve young men entered the first day, and in three months twenty-four had been enrolled. Dr. Lee was re-elected the next year, and the President's report of that year made special mention of the good work being accomplished by the Dean. In 1900, the Executive Board changed the name from the Theological Department to Turner Theological Seminary, in honor of the Senior Bishop, H. M. Turner, D.D. From 1895 to 1904, the office of Dean was held by Rev. J. S. Flipper, D.D., Rev. W. G. Alexander, D.D., and Rev. M. M. Ponton, S. T. B., Rev. Ponton giving seven years of faithful service. The present corps of instructors consists of Rev. W. G. Alexander, D.D., Dean, and Rev. C. M. Manning, D.D., and Rev. William Byrd, D.D. These are assisted by Rev. M. M. Ponton, D.D., who has special charge of the John C. Martin Divinity Course, conducted in connection with the regular work of the Theological Department, said course being supported by a fund provided by Mr. John C. Martin, of New York City.

In June, 1904, the President of the College, Rev. Jas. M. Henderson, D.D., was succeeded by Rev. J. S. F. Flipper, D.D., under whose management the school has reached an enrollment of over one thousand, including day as well as boarding students.

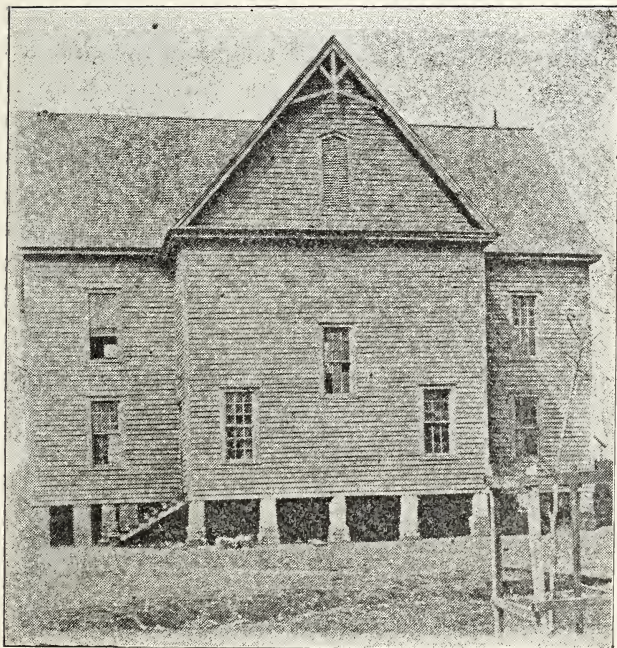
The present status of the school is especially promising, and much credit is due Bishop H. M. Turner, who is now serving his third term as Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District. During his administration there has been raised in Georgia over \$35,000 with which the entire original mortgage debts of the school have been paid and equipments furnished that puts Morris Brown in the first rank of institutions of learning.



WORK SHOP, MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.



DR. BUTLER AND FIRST GRADUATES OF NURSE TRAINING DEPARTMENT,
MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.



PAYNE HIGH SCHOOL, CUTHBERT, GA.

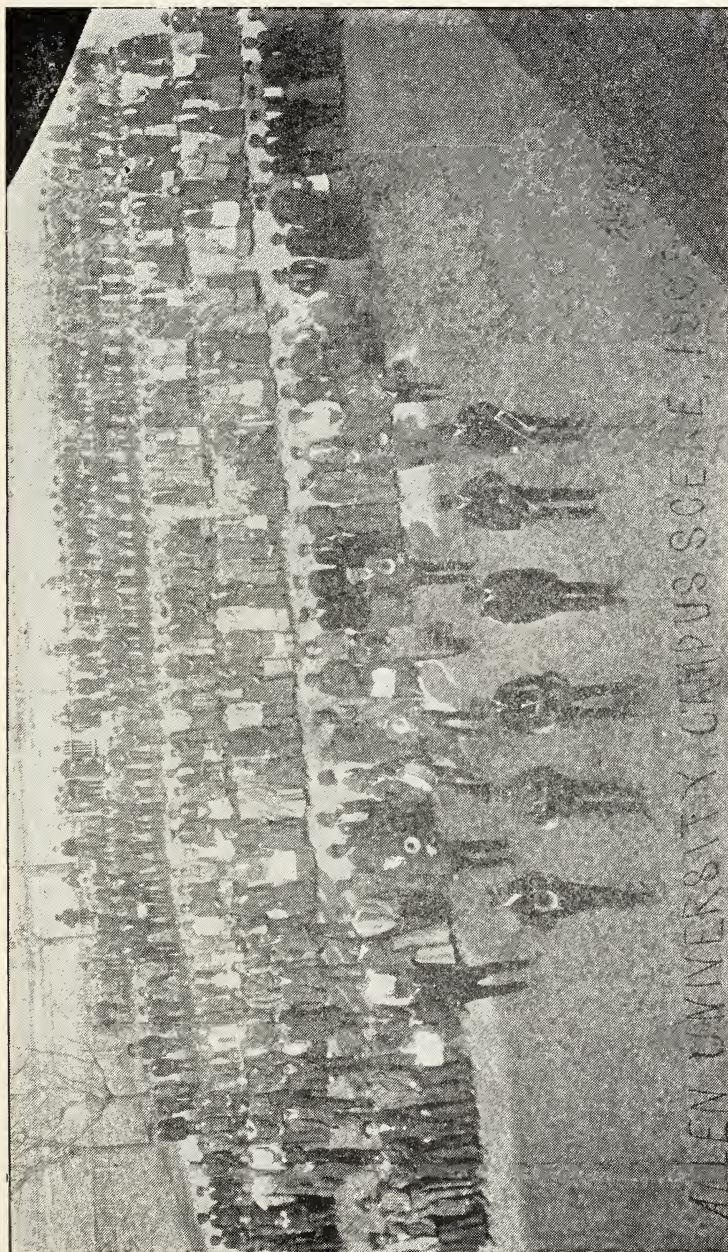
Payne High School, Cuthbert, Ga.

In 1888 there was organized in the Cuthbert Presiding Elder District a District High School, and named in honor of Bishop Daniel A. Payne, a pioneer worker in the cause of education.

For two years the school was taught in the church building. During the summer of 1890 a structure 60 by 40 feet was erected. This is a two-story building of pleasing architecture, and contains on the second floor a large hall devoted to religious and other exercises of the institution with a seating capacity of four hundred. On the first floor are the recitation rooms. These are so built that they may be changed to meet the demands of the school. Cuthbert is admirably adapted to school purposes. It is on what is said to be one of the highest regions of the State.

It is 118 miles Southwest of Macon, Ga., and 105 miles Southeast of Montgomery, Ala.

The school has grown in prestige from year to year, and commands the service of three teachers.



CAMPUS SCENE, ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

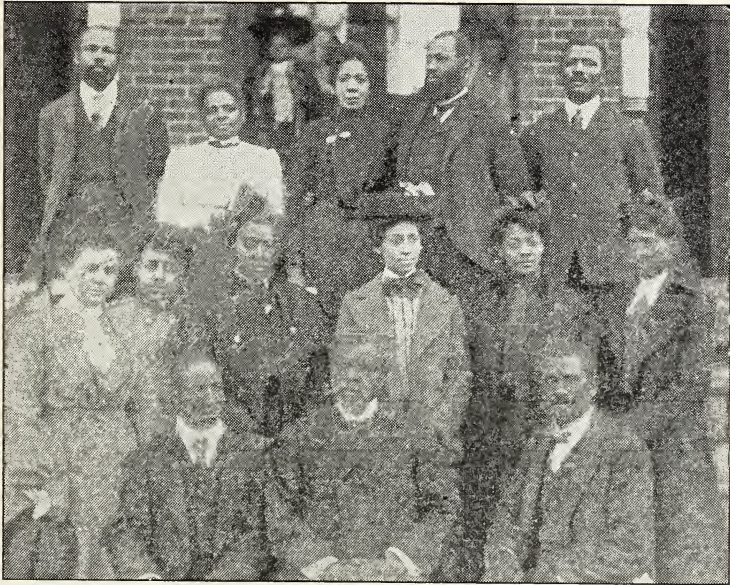
Allen University, located in the beautiful city of Columbia, is one of the leading institutions of the South. Its history dates from July, 1870, when the Columbia District Meeting was held in Newberry, S. C. At this meeting it was agreed to secure a farm in the town of Cokesburg, S. C., containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, including buildings for the sum of \$2,250 on time, or for \$2,000 for cash, the owner donating \$100. The proposition was submitted to the Annual Conference by Rev. Simon Miller, who was Presiding Elder of the Abbeville District.

The Conference approved of the plan and accepted the papers presented by Rev. Miller, and the school was started under the name of "Payne Institute."

Through Bishop Dickerson, who was appointed over South Carolina in 1880, a change was brought about in the educational work of the State, and Payne Institute was merged into Allen University at Columbia. At the Annual Conference held in Spartanburg, a Board of Trustees was appointed which secured a charter from the State December 24, 1880.

The property was purchased for \$6,000, and is pleasantly and conveniently situated.

A pamphlet entitled "A Descriptive Sketch of Columbia, S. C., Its Surroundings and Advantages," has this to say of Allen: "The African Methodist Episcopal Church is deserving of credit for its commendable zeal in the education of the Negro race, and Allen University is an evidence of their ability to found and manage an institution for the higher education entirely among their own people. Any institution devoted to the education, requirements, refinement and moral culture of the citizens of the State should have due credit, and the success of Allen University under the tutorship, fostering care and finances of the colored people, is an achieve-



FACULTY, ALLEN UNIVERSITY.



PRINTING DEPARTMENT, ALLEN UNIVERSITY.



THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

ment worthy of note and deserving of the sympathy and good will of all."

In the student body of Allen, numbering 478, almost every county of South Carolina has been represented, to say nothing of representatives from other States.

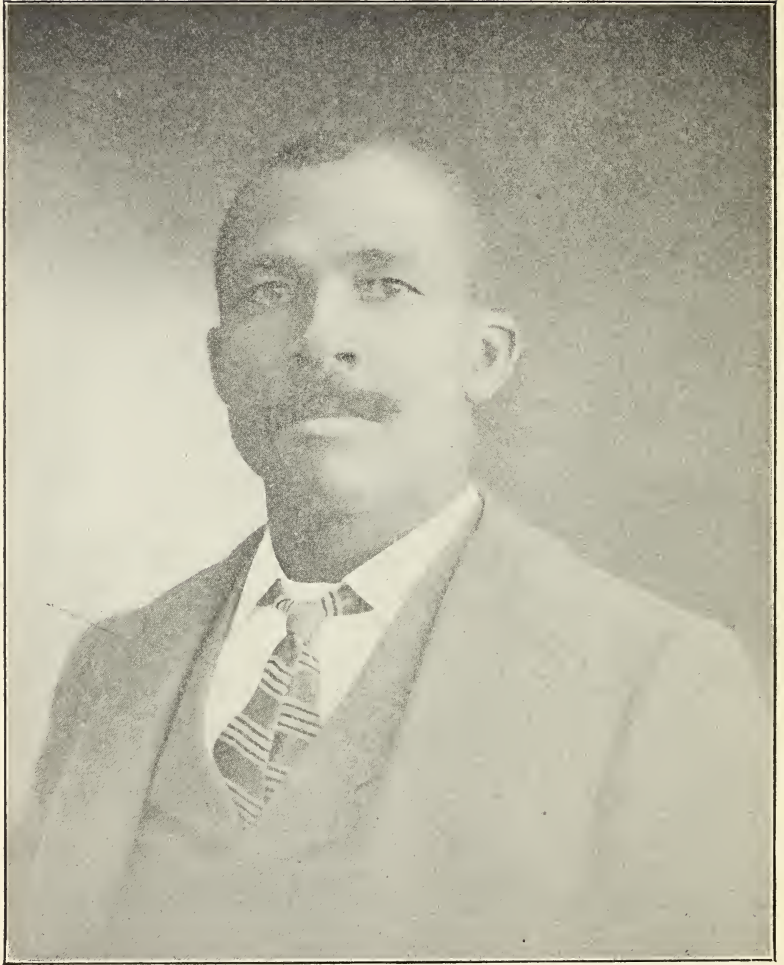
There have gone out from Allen 474 graduates, among whom are men holding prominent places in both Church and State.

The present status of Allen University is of such as to rank it among the leading schools of the South. It is incorporated under the laws of South Carolina, and confers all the degrees common to such institutions, including the degree of Licentiate of Instruction, which enables our graduates to teach in any of the public schools of the State without examination.

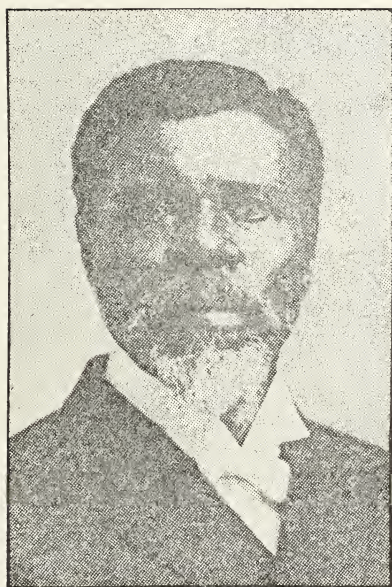
The school property consists of four acres of land within the city limits, and eight buildings, two of these being large three-story brick buildings, valuation \$100,000.

The entire State is aroused as to its interest, and its patronage at present is all that could be expected.

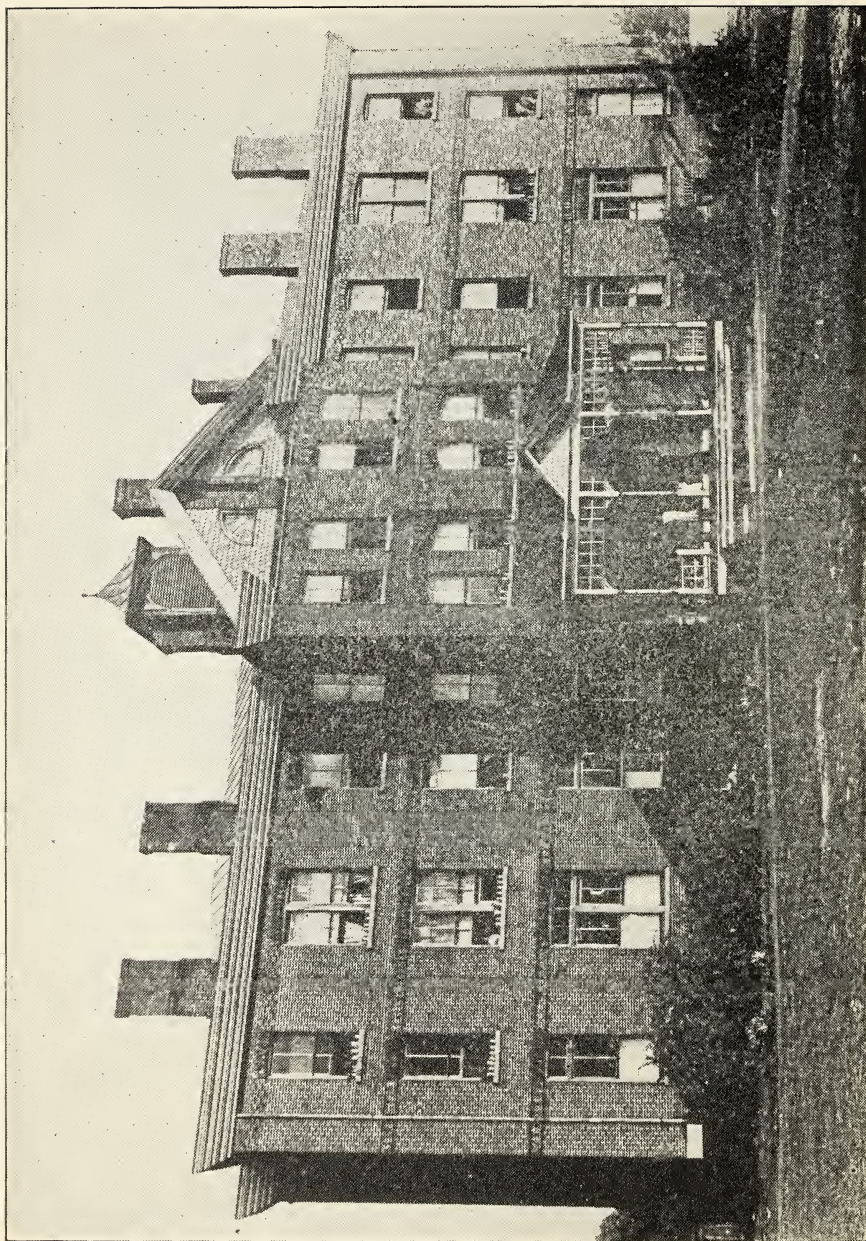
The President, Rev. W. D. Johnson, D.D., ex-Secretary of Education, is succeeding admirably, and has the co-operation and support of a strong, loyal, and faithful faculty.



PROF. C. G. GARRETT, OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY, SOUTH CAROLINA.



DR. W. D. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT ALLEN UNIVERSITY.



MAIN BUILDING ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

Flegler High School, Marion, S. C.

Like Georgia, South Carolina has two connectional schools. At Marion, S. C., is what is known as the Flegler High School, named in honor of Rev. S. F. Flegler, Presiding Elder.

The school was organized in 1889 by Rev. E. J. Gregg, D.D., now General Secretary of the Allen Christian Endeavor League, who secured the services of Miss Mattie E. White of Charleston, S. C., as first teacher.

The school was first taught in the A. M. E. Church building. In 1891, Rev. Flegler built the present building in which the school has been operated ever since.

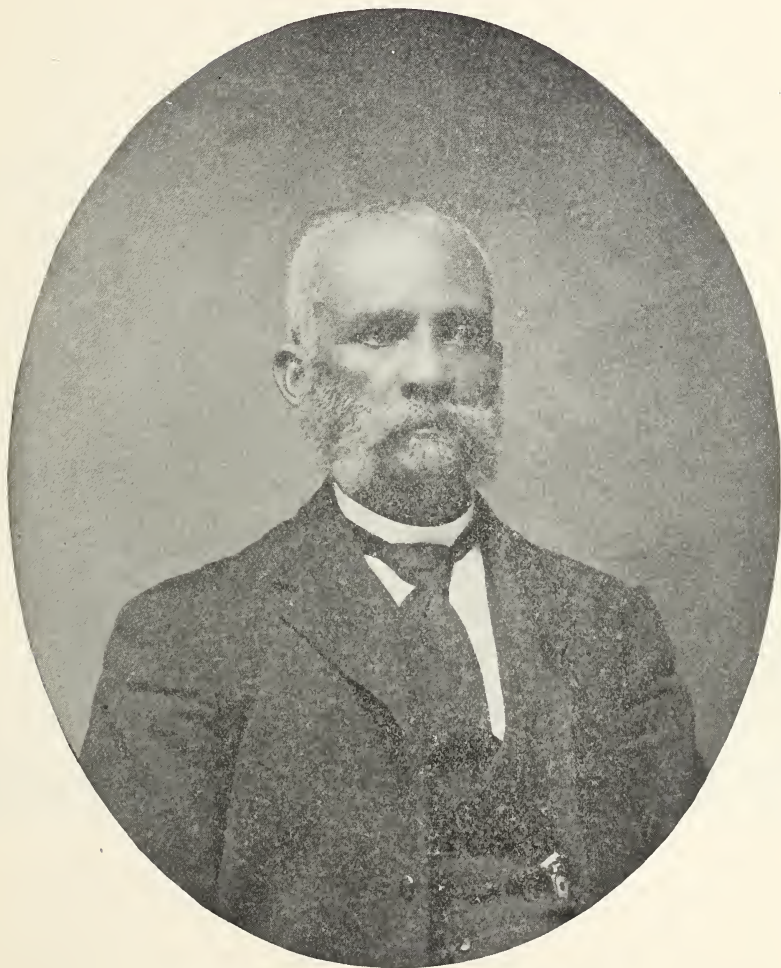
Flegler High School is regarded as a feeder of the Educational Day Funds raised throughout the State. It derives its support from the Marion District, supplemented by a small appropriation occasionally from the Department of Education.



FLEGLER SCHOOL, MARION, S. C.



GROUP FLEGLER SCHOOL, MARION, S. C.



REV. FLEGLER, FOUNDER OF FLEGLER SCHOOL.



BISHOP GAINES HALL, PAYNE UNIVERSITY, SELMA, ALA.

Payne University, Selma, Ala.

Payne University is located in Selma, Dallas County, Alabama. It was established in 1889, being brought about by the united effort of the Conferences in Alabama, the leaders in the movement being Revs. J. S. Shaw, W. H. Nixon, D. C. Cothram, M. E. Bryant and others.

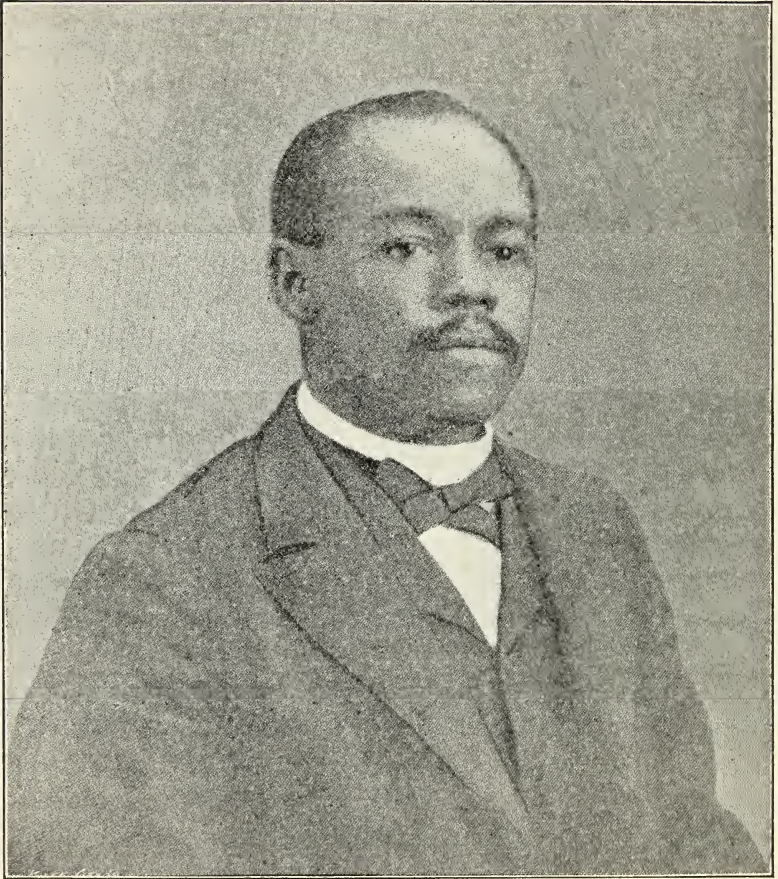
For several years the school property consisted of one two-story frame building in a very desirable part of the town, and the school was operated for day pupils only. Now a regular boarding department has been opened, and the old frame building once used for class room purposes, has been repaired, and is now being used as a dormitory for girls. A new two-story brick building, containing six large classrooms and a chapel or assembly room, has been erected at a cost of \$6,150, thereby giving the school possession of one entire block, except one small lot, which can not be bought at this time.

The recently acquired property embraces six three-room houses, which have a rental value of \$360 per annum. Four of these buildings are now being used for dormitory purposes.

The school management is under the care of President J. M. Henderson, D.D., assisted by a strong faculty, consisting of ten teachers.

The school has had a rapid growth within the last four years and gives promise of still greater things in the future. Last year's enrolment was 452. The annual income has reached the mark indicative of success, and the ministry and laity of the State of Alabama are rallying to the support of the institution as never before. The bonded debt is being reduced every year, while the improvements made by way of increased facilities add much to the real property value of the institution.

In both name and work the institution is indeed an inspiration to us all.



REV. J. M. HENDERSON, D.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT PAYNE UNIVERSITY.

Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.

Campbell College owes its existence to the wise and far-seeing policy of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to establish and maintain lower, intermediate and higher institutions of learning in every State—in every land. The wise movement for Campbell College was inaugurated in 1887. It was headed by chartered Trustees and located in the cities of Vicksburg and Friar's Point, Mississippi. Until 1898 it remained at the two respective places as two separate wings, when during the administration of Rt. Rev. W. B. Derrick, D.D., it was decided to unite these two—consolidate them into one great institution and locate same at Jackson, Mississippi, the present site.

Progress.

The progress of the College has been, in most respects, very encouraging. This is due largely not only to the zealous labors of the Bishop, President and Faculty, but as well to the loyalty, labors, sacrifices and endeavors of the ministers, laymen and friends throughout the State, who are not only anxious for the promotion and advancement of the race in *higher Christian education*, but ready doers and givers for every worthy cause, especially for the general elevation of the race, as well.

Purposes.

Campbell College plans to meet the educational needs of the Negro youth of the twentieth century, equipping them for the better solving of intricate problems and doing mightily life's battles by offering to them the advantages of the higher Christian education in English, English Literature, Normal, Industrial, Scientific, Collegiate, Missionary, Theological and Bible Training. These, coupled with practicalities in domestic economics, will best aid the worthies to make life real, to make life earnest.

The school has suffered some heavy losses within the past few years by the destruction of one of its main buildings by fire, but the interest in it now is greater than ever before.

Under the present administration there have been enrolled as many as 260 pupils with a corresponding increase in the amount of money raised throughout Mississippi for its support.

This school owns 1,137 acres of land, which is more than is owned by any other one of our institutions, but it is too remote from it to be subject to cultivation or management by the school authorities direct.

If the fine timber on this tract of land should be converted into cash it would create a nice fund as a permanent support for the institution. Doubtless this will be done.

The present value of the school property is placed at \$51,000. The present President is Rev. H. H. Buckingham, assisted by five teachers.

Delhi Institute, Delhi, La.

The Delhi School was chartered in 1890 according to the law of the State of Louisiana, under the administration of Rev. A. Grant, D.D. The board of incorporation was composed of Revs. J. Grins, J. W. Rankins, P. W. Williams, J. B. Webb, J. Williams and J. H. Martin, Mr. Handy Walton and Prof. L. H. Harris.

The first teacher of this school was Prof. Wm. Jenifer, now in Washington.

The school property consisted of 27 1-2 acres of land, one-half mile from the town of Delhi, La., with a two-story building with thirteen rooms.

Prof. T. C. White is the present Principal.



SHORTER COLLEGE, ARGENTA, ARK.

Shorter University, North Little Rock, Ark.

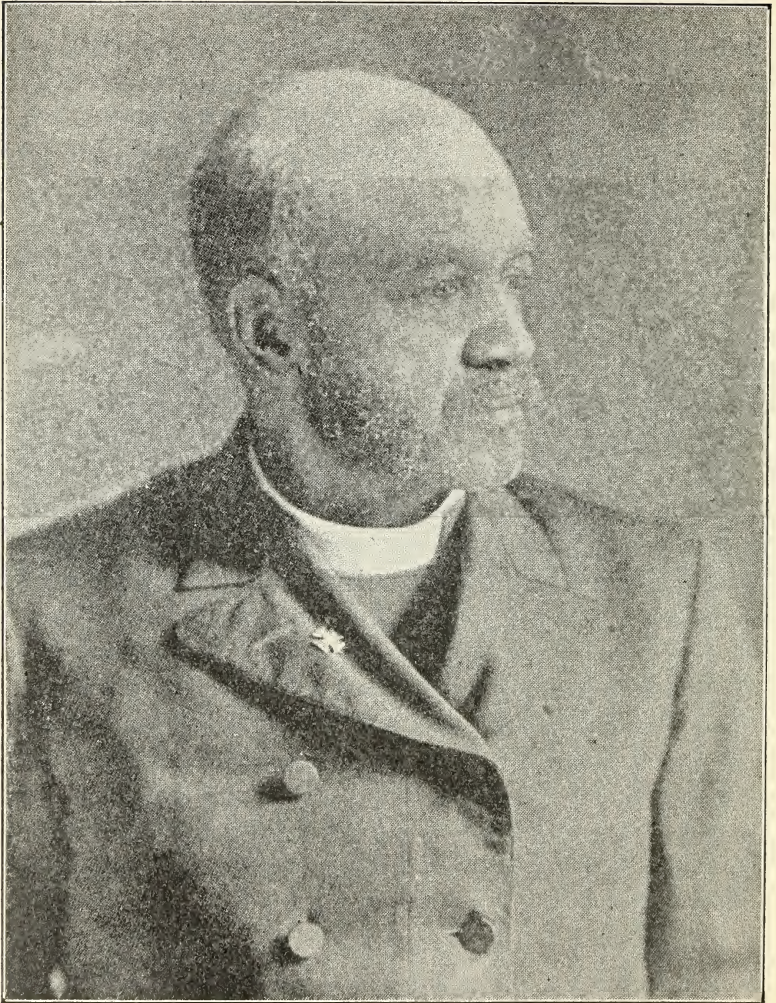
Shorter University owes its existence to the policy of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to establish schools in every State where its membership is very large.

This school is the outgrowth of Bethel Institute, which was projected and put in operation in the spring of 1887, in the basement of Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner Ninth and Broadway, Little Rock, Ark. The movement which was inaugurated to organize the school was headed by Rev. J. P. Howard. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lankford was the first instructor, and the enrollment the first year was forty students. Its work was enlarged by securing a new site, a two-story frame building, corner Eleventh and Gaines streets, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The progress of the school is due to the active service of the ministers and members of the A. M. E. Church in Arkansas, who have given labor and money to promote liberal learning in its territory. The names of the noble-self-sacrificing men and women who have, even until now, contributed of their time and means to the foundation and enlargement of the school can not be presented under the present limitation. In 1891 the school was removed to Arkadelphia, Ark., and on September 23, 1891, the fifth session of Bethel Institute began. In December, 1892, the name of the school was changed from Bethel Institute to Shorter University, thereby honoring Bishop James Alexander Shorter, the founder of African Methodism in Arkansas.

Location.

This institution of learning, having existed in the town Arkadelphia for a period of seven years, struggling in the midst of local difficulties over which the Directors had no immediate control, after mature deliberations and the discussions, it was decided by a majority vote at the Presiding Elders' Conference, convened at Arkadelphia, to remove said



REV. T. H. JACKSON, D.D., DEAN THEOLOGICAL DEPT., SHORTER COLLEGE.

school to a locality having greater facilities, and more favorable towards its growth and development. But as it was impossible to effect a removal at once, it was further decided that the University should then be continued, embracing two branches, viz: one located at Arkadelphia, and the other at North Little Rock, commonly known as Argenta. The Arkadelphia branch remained in operation until January, 1898, when, in consequence of financial difficulties, the Board of Trustees formally closed it and transferred it to Argenta permanently, through which pass the great Iron Mountain Railway, the Cotton Belt, and the Choctaw & Memphis, enabling students to reach Shorter University with the greatest facility.

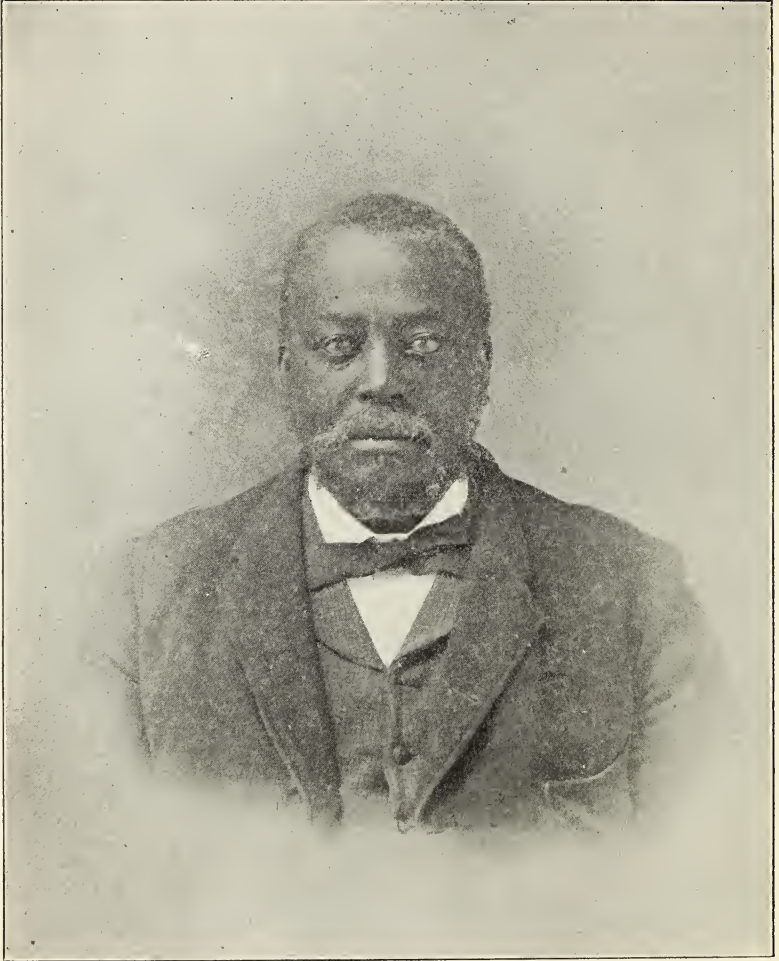
The school property consists of three main buildings.

Tyree Hall, a large, beautiful, three-story, brick building, with chapel and class-rooms on first floor, and accommodations on second and third floor for 100 girls. The building was erected at a cost of \$13,000.

The next largest building is a two-story, wooden structure, 70 x 60. On the first floor are recitation rooms, and the dining hall and kitchen. The second floor is used for boys' dormitory rooms. Aside from this there is one other building, the first floor of which is used as the school printing office, and the second floor for accommodating young men.

With a view towards future development the school authorities have wisely invested in the purchase of other very valuable lots adjacent to the school property.

This is one of our most valuable pieces of school property and the connection justly feels proud of what is represented in the character of the institution. Shorter has been presided over by many of the best educators of the race, and has now for its President one of Arkansas' own sons in the person of Rev. A. H. Hill, D.D., a graduate of Payne Theological Seminary. President Hill is ably assisted by a strong faculty and a large body of students, all of which speak well for the educational interest manifested in Arkansas.



MR. I. N. M'ADAMS, LAYMAN WHO GAVE FIRST MONEY TOWARDS FOUNDING TURNER'S INSTITUTE.

Turner Normal and Industrial Institute, Shelbyville, Tenn.

In the Tennessee Conference of 1885, the committee on Education recommended the establishing of a school within the State limits. Said report was adopted and a committee composed of Revs. Evans Tyree (now a Bishop), T. B. Caldwell and G. W. Bryant, was appointed with full power to act. The result was the selection of property at Shelbyville, Tenn., and the establishment of Shelbyville High School, with Rev. C. S. Bowman, pastor in charge of the A. M. E. Church at Shelbyville, as the first Principal. He was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. B. A. J. Nixon. Since then the school work has been in his charge. In 1896 the institution was chartered under the name of "The Turner Normal and Industrial Institute." Professors Nixon, Edmonson, Turner, Boome and Jones all did good work in the capacity as Principals of this school between the years 1887 and 1906.

Under the present administration, which is the second time Rev. J. A. Jones has had the charge of the work, the institution has taken on new life. The school has outgrown the limited quarters first provided and a more favorable site has been purchased just a little outside of the town limits.

Aside from the two lots owned in Shelbyville proper the Trustees have recently purchased eighteen and one-half acres of land, well wooded, high and beautifully situated. On this property is one small building and plans are already on foot for the early completion of a nice new building for chapel and dormitory purposes.

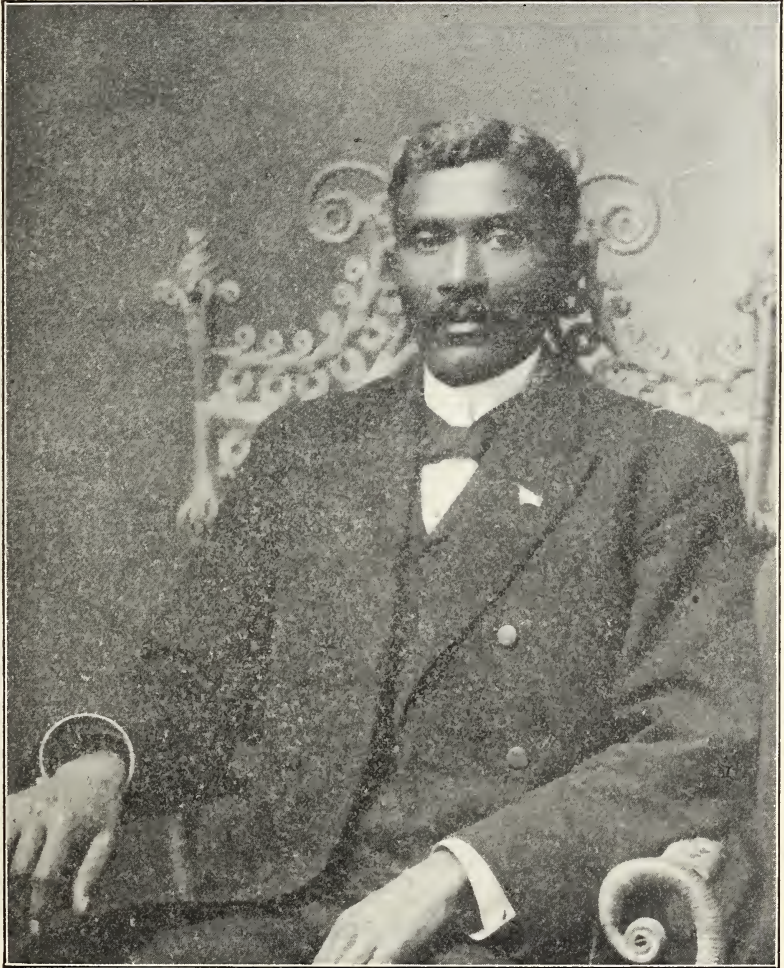
The school gets but a small part from the general educational fund, and its chief support must, therefore, come from local funds inside of the State. The cheerful and liberal spirit shown the past few years gives promise of very satisfactory results in the future.

At present there are four teachers and the latest enrollment something over one hundred pupils.

The course outlined is a strong one, and if we will just rally to this course, this school will soon be a strong competitor with the leading institutions of the State.



TURNER N. AND I. INSTITUTE, SHELBYVILLE, TENN.



REV. J. A. JONES, D.D., PRESIDENT TURNER N. AND I. INSTITUTE.

Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.

In 1872 the work of establishing an A. M. E. school in the State of Texas was begun by Revs. William Leak, W. R. Carson, J. V. Goins, and many others.

At first it was decided to build the school at Austin, Texas. After a lapse of about ten years, during which time these men were collecting funds with which to build, it was thought that Waco would be the better place, it being more centrally located.

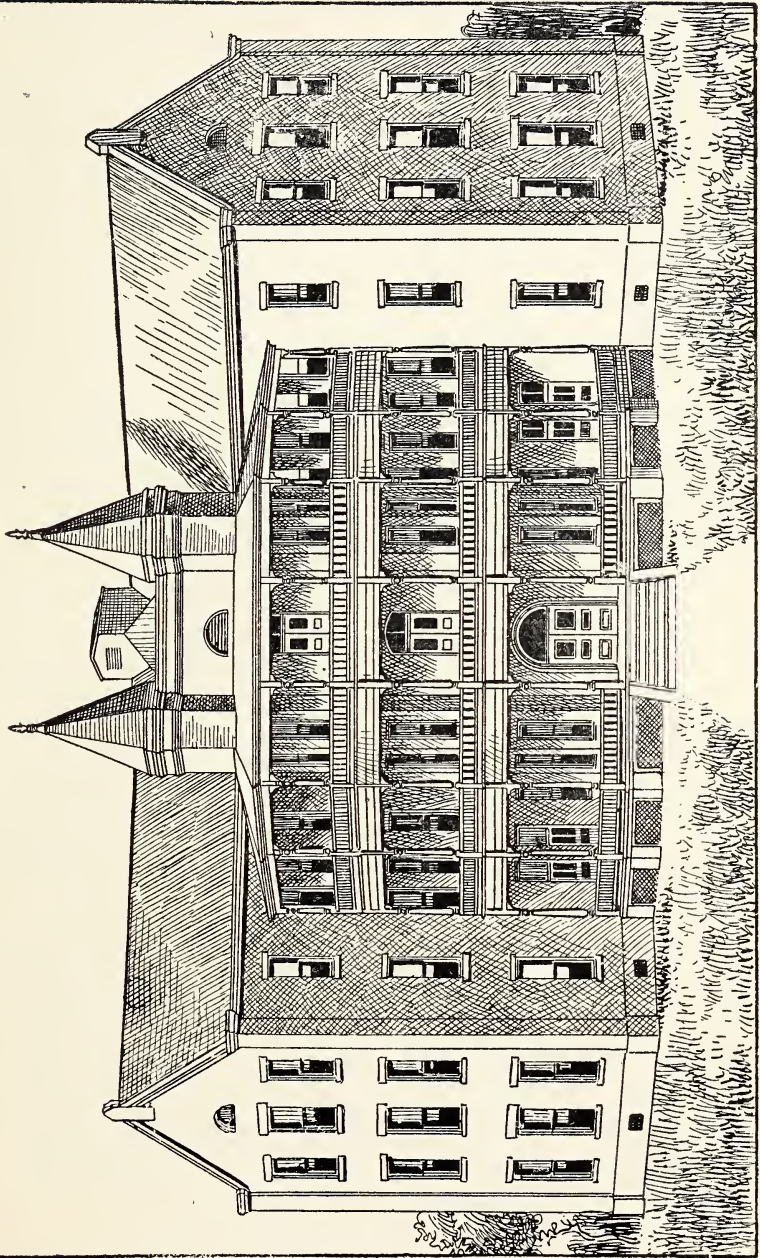
Ground was purchased and a building erected in 1881.

The first session of the school was begun in this year, since which time Paul Quinn College has continued to grow, and, to-day, it is one of the most useful institutions in the "Lone Star State."

It is situated on the east side of the Brazos River, about one mile from the main business part of the city. It sits in a lot of twenty acres of fertile land, with a sufficient elevation above the greater portion of the city to render it dry and healthful. It is supplied with good water, and the neighbors are quiet, well disposed, and have at all times during the twenty-five years' work of the college commended the deportment of students and teachers.

Waco is the educational center of the State, and is called the Athens of Texas. Besides her excellent public schools and a goodly number of private schools, there are six colleges within her corporate limits, all of which are in a flourishing condition. This gives an elevated tone to society, and stirs a student entering this school to the greatest efforts for advancement and culture. Persons attending Paul Quinn College form the acquaintance of students from all parts of the State, and through them may obtain paying positions on short notice.

The school has been maintained by contributions from the people and its income from the students. It has no en-



GIRLS BUILDING PAUL QUINN COLLEGE.

dowment fund. The property of the school is very valuable. The twenty acres of land, upon which its buildings are erected, are within the city limits, and can be sold at any time for a handsome sum. The school this year has had a prosperous session. The industrial idea is rapidly developing. The college has carpentry, agricultural, printing and sewing departments in operation, which are doing satisfactory work for the students. The produce from the farm and garden greatly reduce the current expenses.

The grounds have been well tended, and prospects for a good crop are better than ever before.

Feeling that the great need of the race is a large skilled labor class, Paul Quinn College has made the Industrial Department co-ordinate with the other departments. Special effort is being made to broaden the scope of the work already presented and to add other trades.

The Industrial Department is well organized and the grounds are well cultivated.

The fruitfulness of the garden greatly reduces the current expenses of the boarding department, furnishing vegetables for the entire year.

The Agricultural Department is regarded as being an important feature in our educational work in the Southwest. By means of this department we are proving to the world that a little money and much energy, when rightly directed, will make a good school.

The system requires each student to work one hour each day. This gives needed exercise and training in useful employments. It gives the school such a decided home-like appearance that students soon feel to be among friends, and take a general interest in the work and movements. The student who enters this school with a disposition to evade work, finds that the tide flows the other way, and soon takes up the line of march.

The Printing Department.

THE PAUL QUINN WEEKLY, which is the only paper issued by the A. M. E. Church in the Southwest, is published in this department by student labor. All kinds of job work, such as Conference Minutes, letter heads, bill heads, etc., are done.

This department is under the control of the President and the Executive Board.

The Carpentry Department.

This course in Carpentry includes house and bridge building, and cabinet making. This can be made the most productive industry of the school.

In the last report of President Wm. J. Laws he made the following statement:

“This is a new epoch in the history of Paul Quinn College for the activity manifested in the school work. It is now enjoying its twenty-fifth anniversary scholastic school year.”

“Encouragement comes from every part of the State. Every presiding elder, minister and layman is at work for its success. We have applications from South Carolina to Kansas, from California to New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, both as teachers and students, and from evidences presented Paul Quinn College is fast taking hold of the country.”

Our Pressing Needs.

“The watchword of the age of the twenty-fifth year’s growth of our school is, ‘More ROOM for Boys and Girls.’ Every inch is full, and we are compelled to allow some to go, by request of their guardians, to board on the outside, like Yale, Harvard, Baylor and the State School at Austin. Three thousand dollars would greatly enhance our work.”

The twenty acres of land, with the eighteen school buildings and general equipment, are valued at \$157,000, on which there is a correspondingly small indebtedness.

The patronage grows every year, and the 265 students enrolled last year represent various sections of Texas as well as other States.

The annual income and expenditures amount to more than \$15,000, and most of this is raised inside of the State.

The faculty consists of nine officers and teachers.

Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.

Organization.

Edward Waters College, in Jacksonville, is carried on under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church in this State, and manned by an able Board of Trustees, elected equally from the Florida, East Central and South Florida Conferences. This school was planned to meet a long-felt need among our people in this State. Unaided and alone we have begun this important work, and desire it to be understood that we are not sleeping as to the educational wants and needs of our people. While it is true that much has been done by philanthropists and Christian-hearted people to establish and maintain colleges, universities, high schools and seminaries for the education of the young men and women of the race, at the same time we feel that with proper interest taken in the educational progress of the race, with patient and systematic work and a proper utilization of the means and resources within our reach, we can be an important auxiliary in the educational development of our people. The necessity for such an institution as the Edward Waters College at Jacksonville is evident from the fact that most of the institutions of this country for the higher education are so remote that many young men desiring to prepare themselves for the Christian ministry and other professions, and young ladies wishing to fit themselves for competent and successful teachers, cannot attend them for want of means and time. This institution, whose growth has been so marked, and which is doing such telling and successful work in this State—where such a school is greatly needed—was organized and put in operation on a small scale in 1883. The leading spirits in its formation and permanent establishment were the late Reverends W. W. Sampson and W. P. Ross and the Rev. John R. Scott. The Rev. Sampson became the traveling

agent for the institution, the Rev. Ross the first president, and the Rev. John R. Scott the first principal.

The old school building, that was destroyed by the fire in May, 1901, was erected by the members of Mount Zion A. M. E. Church, Jacksonville, 1885, and rented to the trustees of Edward Waters College; but at the annual meeting of the trustees at Monticello, in December, 1888, Bishop B. W. Arnett presiding, they decided to enter into negotiations with the trustees of Mount Zion A. M. E. Church to purchase the building, which they succeeded in doing in April, 1889. Ten thousand dollars was the contract price. The magnificent brick structure, with every school advantage, with a fine chapel (having a seating capacity of 200), became the property of the A. M. E. Church of the State of Florida, and under the direct control of the trustees, elected by the four Conference. The school—judging from the signs of the times—has before it a bright and successful future. The purpose of this school is to give our young men and women a thorough education, a trade, and the better to fit ministers, teachers and others for greater and wider fields of usefulness. Let us labor and pray that the good Lord may raise up some friend or friends who, out of the abundance with which God has blessed them, will help us increase our facilities to do this work, which is so much needed.

Since 1901, when all of our school property in Jacksonville was destroyed by fire, our educational interests in Florida have suffered many embarrassments.

There being a division of sentiment as to rebuilding the school it has, up to this time, been without a permanent home, and school work has been carried on in a rented building with an enrollment of 220 pupils.

It is about settled now, however, that the school must be rebuilt at such a locality as will give ample room for growth and development.

With united effort on the part of our church membership

and friends in Florida, it is possible to maintain here one of the best schools of the connection. Let us be up and about the Master's service.

The President is Prof. A. St. George Richardson, who has been a most faithful and efficient officer.

Foreign Fields.

The reports from our foreign fields show that we are maintaining mission schools in West Africa and in the West Indies.

The work in West Africa, being located at Arthington, under the supervision of Prof. Smith, who according to the report of Superintendent Rev. L. C. Curtis, is doing all that can be expected of him under the circumstances.

The school at Colymore Rock, Barbadoes, is under the wise management of Rev. R. A. Sealy, who has kept the school work up to a very high standard and given it prestige and standing throughout the island.

The Department of Education gives these schools some little support out of the general Educational Fund coming from the 8 per cent of dollar money.

STATISTICS OF OUR SCHOOLS FROM THE LATEST REPORTS.

| Name and Location. | When Established. | Acres of Land. | Number of Buildings. | Departments. | Courses of Instruction. | Average Attendance of pupils. | Officers and Teachers. | Necessary Expenses per Month for Board, Room Rent, etc. | Value of Property. |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio..... | 1891 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | \$12.00 | \$10,500 |
| 2 Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio..... | 1856 | 220 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 442 | 27 | 10.00 | 225,000 |
| 3 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga..... | 1881 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 1,050 | 29 | 8.50 | 85,000 |
| 4 Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C..... | 1886 | 60 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 230 | 14 | 8.00 | 50,000 |
| 5 Allen University, Columbia, S. C..... | 1880 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 478 | 8 | 8.25 | 100,000 |
| 6 Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas..... | 1881 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 265 | 7 | 9.00 | 156,477 |
| 7 Western University, Quindaro, Kan..... | 1880 | 130 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 200 | 11 | 10.00 | 125,000 |
| 8 Shorter College, Argenta, Ark..... | 1887 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 336 | 13 | 8.50 | 20,000 |
| 9 Payne University, Selma, Ala..... | 1888 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 436 | 8 | 8.25 | 15,500 |
| 10 Campbell College, Jackson, Miss..... | 1880 | 1,137 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 126 | 6 | 8.00 | 72,000 |
| 11 Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla..... | 1883 | | 4 | 4 | 6 | 220 | 7 | 7.50 | |
| 12 Wayman Institute, Harrodsburg, Ky..... | 1891 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 130 | 3 | 6.00 | 6,400 |
| 13 Turner Institute, Shelbyville, Tenn..... | 1786 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 95 | 4 | 6.00 | 2,000 |
| 14 Fiegler High School, Marion, S. C..... | 1890 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 90 | 4 | 6.50 | 1,050 |
| 15 Payne High School, Cuthbert, Ga..... | 1890 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 164 | 4 | 1.00 | 2,600 |
| 16 Sharfer Industrial School, West Africa..... | 1902 | 100 | 1 | | | | | | 2,000 |
| 17 Delhi Institute, Delhi, La..... | 1890 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 110 | 2 | | 2,000 |
| 18 Mission High School, So. McAllister, I. T..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 Mission School, Barbadoes, W. I..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 Mission School, Hayti, W. I..... | | | | | | | | | |

Name and Location.

How These Schools Are Supported.

Support.

These schools derive support from the following sources:

From pupils who pay a normal sum for tuition, board, room-rent, etc; from private donations and bequests, applied according to the will of the donor, and from a regular Endowment Educational Fund, supplemented by appropriations from the General Church Fund, known as "Dollar Money."

On the recommendation of the General Secretary of Education, the General Conference of 1900 enacted that 8 per cent of the entire Dollar Money reported at each annual Conference shall be paid over to the General Secretary of Education by the Finance Committee of each Annual Conference, said 8 per cent to be disbursed by him in pro rata payments according to the schedule of appropriations listed by the General Conference. This system has proven very helpful and there is a growing sentiment in favor of asking the next General Conference to increase this percentage from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, and thereby give our schools better support.

When this law was made it was also enacted that there should be paid to the Educational Department by the Financial Secretary an additional sum of \$8,000.00, to be divided among the schools maintaining Theological Departments. But this provision has not been carried out, the Financial Secretary claiming that, after providing for other necessary expenses, his department is unable to meet the claims.

Educational or Endowment Day Rally.

The third Sunday in September of each year is set apart as *Educational Endowment Day*, when all the churches and Sunday schools of the connection are required to make a grand rally for the cause of education.



PROF. J. R. HAWKINS,
COMMISSIONER AND GENERAL SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS.

The amount raised has been steadily increasing from year to year. Returns from the efforts of this day in 1884, as reported by Dr. Johnson, then Secretary of Education, amounted to \$3,423.00. The returns for last year, 1905, were over \$22,000, and the approximate report for 1906 is nothing less than \$25,000 as the collections for one day for the cause of education.

Special Contributions Through District Conferences and Sunday School Conventions.

Another means of supplementary aid for the support of our schools is that which has been so successfully operated under the leadership of our Presiding Elders, who vie with each other in raising money for education. Under the Mutual Assessment plan and a per capita tax system, each charge is expected to report so much for education at the sessions of the District Conferences and Sunday School Conventions. Through this channel alone, thousands of dollars are raised every year.

Commencement Rallies.

And still another, is what we now style our "Commencement Rallies." Each one of our schools has a large Board of Trustees and a regular fee each one pays for the honor is \$5.00; some paying even more at every commencement.

This, together with the contributions from ministers, friends and members of the Alumni Associations of the various schools, brings large sums to every college at the time of school closing and the regular annual trustee meeting.

Women's Auxiliaries and College Clubs.

Among the most helpful agencies of our Department is our Women's Auxiliaries and College Clubs. *No movement is worth much that has not woman's support.* Here, too, their work tells most effectually. The Auxiliaries and Clubs are organized throughout the connection. Through them a

large amount of money has been raised annually, while in many cases they have assumed the responsibility of furnishing dormitories and class rooms with needed equipments. Aside from this many of them furnish scholarships to help worthy students through school.

Annual Conference Anniversaries.

The last act in this drama of money-raising is generally witnessed at our Annual Conferences. During each Conference session one night is set apart as the Anniversary of the Educational Department. All efforts are bent toward creating interest, enthusiasm and inspiration for our schools. And this generally proves to be the most enthusiastic meeting of the Conference. Bishops, general officers, ministers and laymen all contribute to the success of this meeting. After appropriate addresses and inspiring music the roll is called, and right nobly do the ministers and friends respond. Every pastor, even the mission preacher, has been educated up to the system of paying his "Educational Dollar." Many on these occasions, becoming enthused and inspired, make large donations. This worthy example on the part of our hard-working ministers, who, in so many instances, start as beacon lights, deserves no little praise, and the author begs to give due credit for the noble sacrifices of the Soldiers of the Cross.

This system of organization and the successful operation of these various methods of raising money for the support of our own schools and colleges, has caused the Educational Department of the A. M. E. Church to be rated as is the Post-office Department of the United States Government—the most systematic and thoroughly organized department of the church government. It has given the church and the race general prestige and set the pace for all other organizations to follow in the work of inspiring a people to *self help*. It has shown the Negro estimate of education and proven his

determination to rise in spite of difficulties. Yea, more, it has been an important element in inducing others to contribute towards the Negro's development since he demonstrates his capabilities and fitness to do and to be when given a fair chance. And here the author again begs to express words of thanks in behalf of the church and the schools particularly for many.

Individual Donations and Bequests.

We feel very grateful and render special thanks for the confidence and interest manifested by individuals who have made *special donations* and left legacies and bequests to several of the institutions. As more interest develops along this special line we hope soon to reach the place when we can have a large

Permanent Endowment Fund.

to be held in trust, the interest of which will be applied towards the proper maintenance of our institutions and providing scholarships to aid deserving students in securing an education.

Evidences of Progress.

One of the strongest evidences of the interest manifested towards Christian education is the liberal contributions made by our people within the last few years. In the ninth annual report of Dr. Johnson as Secretary of Education, submitted in 1892, he said that when the Educational Department was established in 1884 the mark was set for raising one million dollars for education. Up to that time just about one-half of that amount had been raised—and the highest amount reported as having been raised for any one year was \$99,056.37, raised during the fiscal year 1891-1892.

Since then there has been a steady increase every year; the reports for the year 1904-1905 showing receipts of over \$125,000—handled annually in the maintenance of our schools. Seventy-five thousand of this representing our vol-

untary contributions and the remainder that paid into the school treasuries by students. In this way we have already applied over two million dollars in our school work.

This we regard as a splendid showing for so short a time. Since we planted the first seed at Wilberforce has been but a half century. Then we had no assets and nothing on which to rely but faith in God and our own possibilities. By exercising this faith and organizing our forces we stand before the world to-day owning, managing and supporting twenty institutions of learning—employing 180 teachers, serving over 5,000 pupils, with a valuation of school property of \$860,000—all of which we cheerfully dedicate and consecrate to the cause of Christian education.

“More Beyond.”

With this splendid record “behind” us and backed up by the united efforts, the zeal, the earnestness, the determination, the spirit of sacrifice, of devotion to duty and the unflinching loyalty of nearly one million members, and encouraged and urged onward and upward by ten million Negroes, of whose kith and kin we are, we cannot fail, we will not fail. We must, we will move up higher, singing with the poet, “More Beyond,” “More Beyond.”

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



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